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Jen-min Jih-pao Forum on Party Life

January-February, 1975

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Firmly Grasp Ideological Building of Primary Party Organizations

- some understanding acquired by Hungshan Coal Mine under Tzupo Mining Bureau in developing the excellent situation of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 3, 1975)

With the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius developing in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, Hungshan Coal Mine under Tzupo Mining Bureau, Shantung Province, is displaying a revolutionary scene of militant unity and surging vigor and vitality. Its coal output increased steadily in the past few months.

An important experience acquired by Hungshan Coal Mine in developing the excellent situation of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is: Firmly grasp ideological building of primary Party organizations, bring into play the role of primary Party organizations as a bastion in combat and the role of Party members as vanguard as model, and fully exploit the enthusiasm of the broad masses and the cadres for socialism.

The Party committee of Hungshan Coal Mine has learned from practice that the most important question in strengthening the Party's ideological building is to help the leading group of the Party organizations at all levels to correctly orient their ideology and political line.

Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, the Party committee of the coal mine has held study classes many times to conduct line education among the leading members of the Party general branches and Party branches and to lead them in raising their consciousness of line struggle through the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. It has also popularized the experience of the Party branch of the No. 3 coal extracting team of the No. 3 shaft in correctly handling the opinions of the masses and wholeheartedly relying on the workers to carry out revolution and production well during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In handling problems regarding the line, it always goes deep into the grassroots level and helps solve these problems by proceeding from ideological education.

The No. 2 shaft is an advanced unit in the whole mine, but its revolution and production came to a standstill some time ago. The members of the Party committee of the mine came to this shaft and helped its Party general branch study and analyze the conditions and discovered that: Not long after the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, some leading members of the Party branch did not handle criticism from the masses correctly, held the views that "it is not easy to lead the masses well" and "it is not easy to serve as a cadre" and so slackened their leadership over revolution and production.

The Party committee of the mine helped the Party general branch of the No. 2 shaft hold a study class attended by leading members of various

Party branches and carried out education in ideology and political line which turned on resolving questions as to "whether or not it is easy to lead the masses well or whether we were able to handle the masses correctly, and whether or not it is easy to serve as a cadre or to have a correct orientation as to line." The study class organized all to conscientiously study the series of Chairman Mao's important directives on the great proletarian cultural revolution, to roundly criticize the fallacy "the highest are wise, and the lowest are stupid" spread by Lin Piao and, adopting the method of "going out and inviting in," to humbly solicit opinions from the masses. After studying conscientiously and making criticism penetratingly, and helped by the leaders and spurred on by the masses, the comrades attending the study class generally raised their understanding. They said: "To correctly carry out the Party's line and policies, a Party cadre must consciously put himself under the revolutionary supervision of the masses. Criticism from and supervision by the masses represent their love for the cadres, and the cadres should warmly welcome them." After raising their consciousness of the line struggle, the principal leading cadres of the Party general branches and the Party branches enthusiastically went among the masses to make self-criticism and solicit opinions, winning welcome from the broad masses of workers and staff members. When the cadres and the masses throughout the shaft were united as one, revolution and production took on a new look.

In grasping ideological building of the primary Party organizations, the Party committee of Hungshan Coal Mine takes educating the Party members to consciously preserve the Party's unity as an important matter. Maintaining inner-Party unity brings greater unity among the broad masses and guarantees implementation of the Party's line and policies.

Some time ago, some committee members of the Party branch of the No. 2 coal extracting team of the No. 3 shaft were entangled in some historical accounts, and a sign of disunity appeared among them. To solve this problem, the Party committee of the mine organized all cadres and Party members of this team to conscientiously study the Party's basic line. With the Party's basic line as the key link, they integrated study with revolutionary mass criticism, roundly criticized Lin Piao's crimes in sowing dissension inside the Party and the revolutionary ranks and cited facts to uncover the class enemy's conspiracy to undermine unity and sabotage the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, thereby seeing more clearly that revolutionary unity is the guarantee for victory. The Party committee of the mine also helped the Party branch of the No. 2 team to arouse the Party members' proletarian affection and to make them see clearly the harmony of the basic interests of the working class by recalling past sufferings and thinking about their present happy life in the light of the conditions of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. All said: "There is no fundamental clash of interests within the working class. We all have reasons for getting united for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat." On this basis, the Party committee of the mine led the leading members of the Party branch in making criticism and self-criticism in the principle of Party spirit. First, it made the "squad members" of the Party branch committee unite; then, at organizational life meetings, these "squad members" told all Party members what was in their

minds, and solicited criticism from the Party members. The Party members also carried out extensive heart-to-heart chats among themselves. They attached importance to the Paryt's interests and struggled against all wrong tendencies, words and deeds antagonistic to the interests of the Party and the people, thereby removing the ideological barrier and strengthening revolutionary unity based on Mao Tsetung Thought. The Party members also worked actively to unite the masses. As a result, the workers and staff members of the whole team were united more closely, giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production.

The Party committee of the mine popularized throughout the mine the experience of the No. 2 coal extracting team of the No. 3 shaft in strengthening education in the Party's basic line and class education and promoting revolutionary unity. It organized a class education contingent with the retired old workers of this mine as the mainstay. This contingent went to all shafts and mining teams to tell about histories of the workers' families and of the mine. All Party branches conducted ideological rectification with strengthening the revolutionary unity as the topic. Talking about the line, about Party spirit, about the general situation and about unity became a common practice throughout the mine.

A basic demand put forward by the Party committee of Hungshan Coal Mine for strengthening the Party's ideological building is to teach the Party members to solidly establish the concept toward the Party, to impose stern demands on themselves in accordance with the five requirements for Party members, and to consciously play the role of a vanguard and model.

Since August last year, the Party committee of the mine has helped the primary Party organizations arrange their work rationally and, with a shaft area as the unit, held three study classes for Party members, teaching all Party members to strengthen Party spirit. The Party members were organized to repeatedly study the Party Constitution. The Party-member cadres took the lead in study and, in the light of the current situation and tasks, taught other Party members Party lessons in such a way that the contents were well arranged, the lessons were reviewed regularly and actual results were demanded. In the course of studying the Party Constitution, stress was laid on putting the relations between the individual and the organization in the right perspective and continuously strengthening the proletarian Party spirit. The Party committee of the mine also helped the primary Party organizations improve the system governing Party life and called periodical meetings of the Party branch committees, Party group meetings and congresses of Party members. At organizational life meetings, the Party members, bearing the Party's basic line in their minds, discussed the affairs of state, summed up experience of two-line struggle and conscientiously made criticism and self-criticism in the light of the five requirements for Party members.

Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, many Party members throughout the mine have consciously played the role of a vanguard and model in revolution and production.

Communist Ch'en Ch'ang-chih of the No. 1 coal extracting team of the No. 2 shaft was the responsible person of a mass organization during the great cultural revolution. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, he adhered to the proletarian Party spirit, took the lead in enforcing Party discipline and courageously struggled against deeds harmful to the Party's cause, contributing toward revolution and production in the mine.

Wang Chia-sheng, secretary of the Party general branch of the No. 1 shaft, correctly treated the comrades who had criticized him. He called on them regularly, had heart-to-heart chats with them and actively solicited their opinions, thereby promoting revolutionary unity in this shaft.

The Communists of the No. 54 coal extracting team led the workers and staff members of the whole team to launch active attacks on the class enemies and the bourgeois ideology, to carry out criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in an earth-shaking manner and to grasp revolution and promote production enthusiastically.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

* * *

Party Committee of a Certain Regiment of the PLA Nanking Forces Educates Party Members in Party's Basic Line During the Movement To Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 3, 1975)

In the light of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the actual ideological conditions of the Party members, the Party organizations at all levels of a certain regiment of the Nanking Forces of the People's Liberation Army adopts various means to repeatedly educate the Party members in the Party's basic line and the great goal of communism and to conscientiously strengthen the Party's ideological building. As a result, the broad masses of Party members play their role better as vanguard and model during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

The Party committee of this regiment takes the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius as the best classroom for carrying out education in ideological and political line among the broad masses of Party members. It actively leads the Party members to join the masses in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. At the same time, it underlines the strengthening of Party building and the education of Party members during the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius as a special task and puts it on the agenda of day-to-day work for the Party organizations at all levels. Since last year, the Party organizations at all levels of this regiment not only have realistically led and organized all Party members to read and study, but also have conscientiously upheld some essential systems governing inner-Party education and Party life and firmly grasped education for Party members. They have achieved good results in this connection. The methods of work they have adopted are as follows:

(1) Party lessons are taught conscientiously with the Party's basic line as the key link, and the Party members are educated to establish the long-range ideal of striving their whole lives to fulfill the Party's basic program and to achieve the great goal of communism and to consciously plunge themselves into the struggle to fight against and prevent revisionism.

Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, the Party branches of almost all companies of this regiment have made it a point to teach Party members Party lessons once a month or at intervals of one and a half months. The secretary and deputy secretaries of the regiment Party committee and the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the Party committees of all battalions teach lessons personally. The contents of the Party lessons are arranged in the light of two aspects: In the light of the main points of criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius at different stages, and in the light of the current ideological conditions of the Party members, emphasis is laid on applying the Party's basic line in answering the various kinds of questions concerning actual class struggle and two-line struggle, and the Party members are repeatedly educated in the Party's basic line. The Party branches of some companies also organize the Party members to go to the neighboring production brigades, factories and mining enterprises to learn about the past and

present conditions of class struggle and to vividly study the Party's basic line. In this way, once a Party lesson is taught, the Party members deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line and--standing at the high plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing restoration of capitalism, fulfilling the Party's basic program and achieving the great goal of communism--understand more deeply the long-range significance of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and see clearly and correctly the noble duty and great ideal of the Communists.

(2) The masses are mobilized to appraise the Party members, so that the Party members constantly use the proletarian ideology to struggle against the proletarian ideology, "get rid of the stale and take in the fresh" ideologically and continue to rouse their spirit in continuing the revolution.

Since last year, this regiment has aroused the masses to appraise the work done by the Party members. The Party branches of various companies have aroused the masses to do so three to five times. The masses appraise not only the conditions of work but also reading and study and the fighting spirit in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius; they not only appraise the work done, but also consider the kind of thinking adopted in guiding the work. Through criticism and self-criticism, this regiment carries out active ideological struggle and teaches the Party members to continue the revolution.

(3) Models are popularized and the advanced are cited, so as to establish the proletarian revolutionary spirit and lead the Party members to better carry forward the honorable traditions of our Party and our Army.

In the light of actual ideological conditions in the army units, the Party organizations at all levels of this regiment commends the advanced models emerging during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, so that all have an example to follow. This effectively promotes the Party's ideological building throughout the regiment.

In view of the tendency that some Party members separated theory from reality, the regiment Party committee commended Communist Miu Sheng-yin, a fighter of the 1st machine gun company who studied hard during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. It also led them to consciously integrate reading with the criticism of revisionism and with transformation of world outlook. As a result, the Party's revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study was carried forward to a further extent.

The Party committee of this regiment has learned from practice that the key to firmly grasping and carrying on the work of educating the Party members lies in building the Party branches well. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, the regiment Party committee have called three special meetings to conscientiously analyze the conditions of the leading groups of the Party branches of various companies of

this regiment, adopted effective measures and given them concrete help. The work of educating the Party members throughout this regiment is carried out with ever better results. (Based on an NCNA dispatch)

* * *

Learn from Chou Jih-sheng's Revolutionary Spirit, Strengthen Tempering of Proletarian Party Spirit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 3, 1975)

We Should Not Rest on Our Past Glory But Must Continue To Make Revolution

by

Fang Hsing (方兴)
chairman of the political department of a certain division of the People's Liberation Army

After reading the article on the deeds of Chou Jih-sheng, a good cadre of the Party, and the accompanying note by the Jen-min Jih-pao Editor, I very naturally think of my thoughts and deeds and feel that I have been lagging rather far behind. Every comrade who has read this article will invariably have his own feelings.

In my opinion, if we want to preserve the surging revolutionary spirit forever and to fight perseveringly forever as Comrade Chou Jih-sheng did, we must, as he did, never forget class sufferings or the Party and the people that have nurtured us; we must also, as he did, adopt a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses and ourselves. Comrade Chou Jih-sheng did not forget class sufferings but bore in mind the long-range target of communism. That was the reason why he could solve very well the problem of adopting a correct attitude toward the proletarian cultural revolution and himself. He drew rich political nutrition from the revolutionary movement, enthusiastically studied the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, and repeatedly appreciated Chairman Mao's idea of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proltariat. In and after 1968, he wrote notes, running to more than 300,000 characters, on reading in conjunction with reality. This reflected not only his strong perseverance but also his determination to continue the revolution!

In our revolutionary ranks, some comrades take their past revolutionary history as an "asset," put on the airs of a self-styled hero and cherish a love of pleasure and a distaste for continuing the hard life. They think much about themselves and their families but little about the revolution and the Party's interests. They have forgotten the past class sufferings and the hard life during the years of the revolutionary wars and also have forgotten that they are vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. These comrades should learn a lesson from Chou Jih-sheng's revolutionary spirit.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." "The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous." In learning from Chou Jih-sheng, we

must, as he did, constantly bear the revolution and the people in our minds and perseveringly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As an old cadre, I must firmly remember Chairman Mao's teachings, learn from Comrade Chou Jih-sheng, and I must not rest on my past glory but must win fresh merit, pluck up my revolutionary spirit and persevere in fighting forever.

*

As Chou Jih-sheng Did, We Must Never Divorce Ourselves from the Masses

by

Chang Ch'ing-lu (张清录)
a standing committee member of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Ch'iaotung ch'ü, Changchiak'ou municipality

I am a new cadre who joined the leading group during the great cultural revolution. For some time, I felt that I belonged to a low level and had poor capacity for work, so that I was very much worried. Upon discovering this, Comrade Chou Jih-sheng patiently helped me. He often told me: To work well and to avoid divorcing yourself from the masses, you must first of all make strenuous efforts to study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and firmly take the proletarian stand. Whatever work you may do, you must not forget the Party's basic program, must consider whether this work is compatible with the Party's directives and policies, must adhere to the principle, you should not drift along with the tide but must perseveringly participate in collective productive labor.

Comrade Chou Jih-sheng not only paid attention to teaching by verbal instructions, but paid still greater attention to teaching by personal example. He would do anything in the ineterests of the masses. He appeared everywhere in the capacity of an ordinary laborer, breathed the same air with the masses and shared the same destiny with the masses. He grasped the cadres' participation in collective productive labor as an important matter in combating and preventing revisionism. He often led us to take part in physical labor and to handle problems in factories and production teams. He was busier in work than I was, his load was heavier than mine, and he was physically weaker than I was, but he devoted more time to collective productive labor than I. He was really a good leader in maintaining the traditions of the Old 8th Route and preserving the natural color of an ordinary laborer. Once, he led some office cadres to participate in physical labor on a mountain. Seeing his face turn pale, the comrades asked him to take a rest. He refused, saying: "Why should we be afraid of fatigue when we are implementing Chairman Mao's great directive 'Be prepared for war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people'?" So saying, he joined us in working again.

I am a new cadre. Having come from the masses, I should not divorce myself from the masses. As the old "squad leader" Chou Jih-sheng

did, I definitely will do my best to prove myself a leader who is divorced neither physically from labor nor mentally from the masses. I shall put myself to training and remolding during the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and strive to accomplish all tasks given me by the Party.

*

Carry Forward the Spirit of Wholeheartedly Serving the People

by

Kuo Yen-sheng (郭彦生)
a standing committee member of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Tsaoch'iang hsien, Hopei province

Comrade Chou Jih-sheng's high consciousness of two-line struggle and his revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people has set an example for our comrades who participated in the revolution long ago.

After studying Comrade Chou Jih-sheng's deeds and reviewing my experience before and after the great proletarian cultural revolution, I deeply felt that: Only by reading and studying conscientiously and continuing to raise my consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as Comrade Chou Jih-sheng did, shall I be able to maintain and carry forward the spirit and vigor that I did during the years of the revolutionary war.

I joined in the revolution during the period of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. At that time, educated by the Party, I never uttered a sigh no matter how bad my surroundings and conditions were. After the nationwide liberation, I neglected reading and study and did not make efforts conscientiously to change my world outlook, so that my revolutionary hard-working spirit subsided gradually and I also pardoned myself under the pretext that "I am old and I should not think I am as young as I was during the warring years." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses helped me enthusiastically. An old poor peasant said to me sincerely: "Old Kuo, one's vigor in work will surge when one has high consciousness of two-line struggle. You think that success was achieved when the Japanese bandits were driven away and Chiang Kai-shek was toppled. Actually, the road of revolution is still very long!" The criticism by the masses taught me a very impressive lesson and I began to see the question was how to perseveringly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. After going through the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I understood more clearly that: The key to maintaining and carrying forward the spirit and vigor asI did during the years of the revolutionary war lies in heightening consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The struggle between socialism and capitalism did not end with the fundamental victory won in the reform of private ownership. In the spheres of politics and ideology, the struggle as to whether socialism

or capitalism will win will take a very long period of time to decide. This demands that we read and study conscientiously, continue to heighten our consciousness of two-line struggle, maintain close ties with the masses and constantly keep our surging revolutionary fighting spirit.

I must, as Comrade Chou Jih-sheng did, read and study conscientiously, maintain and carry forward forever the vigor and revolutionary spirit as I did during the years of the revolutionary war, unite with the vast majority of the cadres and the masses, go into the thick of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and win new victories in revolution and production.

*

Consciously Put Oneself Under the Supervision by the Masses

by

Liu Chih-chung (刘志忠)
secretary of the Party committee of Nanwangchuang commune, Anp'ing hsien, Hopei

A good cadre of the Party, Comrade Chou Jih-sheng welcomed criticism from the masses, consciously accepted supervision by the masses, honestly learned from the masses and wholeheartedly served the people. It behooves me very much to learn this revolutionary spirit of his.

Whether or not a leading cadre can consciously accept criticism from and supervision by the masses is important in indicating whether he has strong Party spirit and high consciousness of two-line struggle; it is also a major problem concerning whether Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be well implemented. Comrade Chou Jih-sheng constantly put himself under supervision of the masses and consciously and actively solicited opinions from the masses. This is an expression of the proletarian Party spirit.

Contrasting this model with myself, I have thought of many problems. Why was it that Comrade Chou Jih-sheng was conscious and active in accepting criticism and supervision from the masses while I was often afraid of such criticism and supervision? I ruminated over this question and found that causes were numerous but the fundamental cause was the problem of stand and world outlook. Bearing this problem in mind, I studied the teaching by Marx and Engels that "All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority," and studied Chairman Mao's teaching "All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people," and came to understand that: Our power is given us by the people. Our work is to serve the people. The people have every right to supervise us. Only by taking the proletarian stand and establishing the concept of building the Party for the interests of the vast majority and

serving the people wholeheartedly can we take the criticism and supervision by the masses as their concern and love for us, can we correctly handle criticism and opinions from the masses, and can we uphold what is good and correct mistakes in the interests of the people. On the other hand, if we proceed from the bourgeois world outlook or are imbued with undesirable bureaucratic habits, we shall be blind to the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism, particular about personal gains and losses and afraid of losing "prestige" and "face," and shall repress and hit at the opinions of the masses. This is very dangerous.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I definitely will follow Comrade Chou Jih-sheng's example, conscientiously study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, roundly criticize the reactionary fallacy that "the highest are wise and the lowest are stupid" spread by Lin Piao and Confucius, intensify transformation of my world outlook, put myself under the criticism and supervision by the masses, and lead the masses to improve their advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

Educate Candidates for Party Membership in the Idea of Building the Party for the Interests of the Vast Majority

- letter from a Party member -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 3, 1975)

Comrade Editor:

Thanks to the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, large groups of non-Party activists have emerged in an unending stream in various localities. They earnestly apply for membership of the Chinese Communist Party, conscientiously study the "Constitution of the Communist Party of China" and impose stern demands on themselves in accordance with the five requirements for Party members.

We also see that a few comrades have a strong desire for Party membership but they lack a correct understanding of the basic knowledge about the Party, such as the Party's nature and the Party's program, and do not have an adequately correct motive for entering the Party. The Party organizations have the responsibility to strengthen education for them and help them rectify their motives for entering the Party.

In educating non-Party activists to rectify their motives for entering the Party, it is necessary to give them education concerning the idea of building the Party for the interests of the vast majority. We enter the Chinese Communist Party for the purpose of striving our whole lives to wipe out all systems of exploitation of man by man and to achieve communism, and in no way should we go in for our personal interests or for the interests of our small groups. Chairman Mao teaches us: "We Communists do not seek official posts, but revolution." To prove ourselves vanguards and models in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we Communists must take the interests of the Party and the people as our first lives and unconditionally subordinate ourselves to the interests of the Party and the people until we have dedicated our precious lives.

In rectifying the motives for entering the Party, it is necessary to criticize the "theory of entering the Party in order to become an official" audaciously spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, to criticize the revisionist cadre line upheld by renegade and traitor Lin Piao, and to eliminate their pernicious influence. We must intensify education for the candidates for Party membership and help them in heightening their understanding of the Party, conscientiously fulfilling the five requirements for Communists as laid down in the Party Constitution and really solving the problem of entering the Party ideologically.

- a Communist of Haiyang hsien,
Shantung Province

* * *

Educate Party Members To Perseveringly Adhere to the Party's Basic Line

by

the CCP Committee of T'unch'ang Hsien,
Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1975)

Chairman Mao points out: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." Firmly bearing in mind this teaching given by Chairman Mao, the overwhelming majority of the Party branches and Party members in our hsien firmly grasped the principal contradiction of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road in the countryside and led the broad masses in hitting hard at the sabotage activities conducted by the handful of class enemies, continuously criticizing the tendency toward capitalism and unswervingly following the socialist road. But, poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, some Party branches and Party members slackened their struggle against the class enemies and their criticism against the tendency toward capitalism and failed to play very well the role of a Party branch as a bastion in combat and the role of a Party member as a vanguard and model. For this reason, during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we perseveringly educated the Party members in the Party's basic line in the light of the actual conditions of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road and between the socialist line and the revisionist line. The broad masses of Party members continuously raised their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution, thereby further strengthening their consciousness in adhering to the Party's basic line. They took the lead in following the socialist road and combating the tendency toward capitalism, thus playing their role better as a vanguard and model and giving a great impetus to the deep-going development of the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai."

We have chiefly adopted the following methods in educating the Party members in the Party's basic line:

Firmly grasp study and criticism and educate the Party's members to understand deeply the importance of adhering to the Party's basic line.

Talo brigade in Nanlu commune sets a rather good example in this respect. In this brigade, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has all along been rather violent since the liberation. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style, the Party branch

organized the Party members to conscientiously study the Party's basic line and the tasks for primary Party organizations laid down in the Party Constitution and, in the light of the actual conditions, to criticize the crimes of Lin Piao's anti-Party clique in frenziedly altering the Party's basic line, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Through this study and criticism, many Party members raised their consciousness and took the lead in struggling against the class enemies engaged in sabotage activities and criticizing the tendency toward capitalism, thereby very quuickly checking the evil wind of capitalism. When the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, it again organized the Party members to penetratingly study the directives given by Chairman Mao and the documents of the Party Central Committee regarding the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and--in the light of the class enemy's sabotage activities--to firmly grasp class struggle and roundly criticize Lin Piao's reactionary program of patterning himself after Confucius and advocating "restrain oneself and return to propriety." This made the Party members see more clearly the ultra-rightist essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, perseveringly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and combat restoration and regression. Recently, it again mobilized the Party members to join the masses in applying the Marxist view in criticizing the bad books, such as the "Three-Character Rhyme," which are drenched with the poison of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, firmly grasping class struggle in the sphere of ideology and using socialism to occupy the ideological and cultural front in the countryside. In this brigade, the more study and criticism were conducted, the clearer the orientation and the more correct the road became, and the situation of revolution and production improved steadily.

We promptly summed up and popularized this experience acquired by the Party branch of Talo brigade. We held an exhibition of criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in this brigade and organized the Party members of the whole hsien to pay a study visit to this exhibition. This played a great role in spurring the primary Party organizations of the whole hsien to conduct the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and in educating the Party members and the masses in the Party's basic line in the light of actual conditions.

Organize the Party members to make typical analysis and comparison, to sum up experience, to clearly distinguish between the right and the wrong lines, and to recognize the great truth that "Only socialism can save China."

Many primary Party organizations have adopted this method and achieved excellent results. For example, Meihua brigade and Ch'ingt'i brigade in Wupo commune are separated from each other by a stream and have similar natural conditions. In Meihua brigade, thanks to the efforts made by the Party branch to perseveringly uphold the Party's basic line, to firmly grasp class struggle and to constantly criticize the tendency toward capitalism, learning from Tachai advanced with ever broader strides, grain output increased year after year, and the collective economy continued to strengthen. In Ch'ingt'i brigade, however, because some leading members of the Party branch failed to grasp class struggle, the tendency toward capitalism became serious and the collective economy developed slowly.

When organizing Party members of the whole commune to carry out education in the Party's basic line, the commune Party committee led them to make analysis and comparison regarding the orientation and the line and to conscientiously sum up experience by taking these two brigades as an example. Educated in these living, concrete facts, the broad masses of Party members learned deeply that: Implementation of a particular kind of line will bring about results of that particular kind; departure from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the socialist orientation will invariably lead to the sidetrack of capitalism.

After making this study and summing up experience, the Party branch of Ch'ingt'i brigade found its shortcomings regarding the line and correctly oriented its road of advance. It was resolved to correctly orient the ideological and political line for its leading group and to firmly lead the commune members in taking the socialist road. At present, the outlook of this brigade has improved remarkably.

The method of recounting past sufferings, thinking about the present happy life and comparing the past conditions with those of the present is adopted to conduct class education and help Party members raise their consciousness of two-line struggle and consciously take the socialist road.

Through comparison of the conditions of the new society with those of the old society, many Party members criticized the old society and deeply understood the superiority of the socialist system. Some Party members who committed mistakes during the struggle between the two roads also raised their consciousness and corrected their mistakes.

Some time ago, a committee member of the Party branch of Nanling brigade, Fengmu commune, saw some people who were seriously imbued with capitalist spontaneous ideas go up the hills to "earn personal income." Instead of criticizing them, he joined them in doing side-occupations. To help him raise his consciousness and correct his mistake, the Party branch first organized all to study the Party's basic line and the five requirements for Communists and then--adopting the method of letting him talk about his own problem and asking others to help him--asked the old poor peasants to help him review three things: First, to review the history of miseries his family suffered before the liberation and the happy life he is leading as his own master after the liberation, so as to arouse his proletarian affection; second, to review the course of his gradual growth with the Party's fostering and education in the past decade and more, so as to make him see that making revolution is not for one's own interests but for the emancipation of mankind as a whole; third, to review his performance and experience during the storm of class struggle since he entered the Party, so as to make him understand that only by working without any considerations for oneself can he lead the broad masses in combating the tendency toward capitalism and perseveringly taking the socialist road. After raising his consciousness, this committee member wrathfully criticized Lin Piao's revisionist line, took an active part in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, made strenuous efforts to change his world outlook and persevered in grasping revolution and promoting production.

The Party members of this Party branch learned an impressive lesson in the course of helping this committee member. They further raised their consciousness of the two-line struggle. Everyone of them strove to be a leader in taking the socialist road.

In perseveringly adhering to the Party's basic line, it is necessary to perseveringly uphold the Marxist philosophy of struggle.

Influenced by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, some Party members in the countryside often fear offending other people and dare not struggle against the tendency toward capitalism. For this reason, we pay attention to leading the Party members in making criticism and self-criticism and finding from their world outlook the ideological causes of their failure to perseveringly carry out struggle, while bearing in mind their performance during the struggle between the two roads. This helps raise the consciousness of the Party members in carrying out active ideological struggle.

Ch'en Han-chang, committee member of the Party branch of Ts'ungliang brigade, Wupo commune, was formerly assigned by the Party branch to take charge of the work in the No. 16 production team. There was in this production team a well-off middle peasant who was imbued rather deeply with the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism and was long divorced from collective production. The masses were very critical of him. Ch'en Han-chang let him have his own way, for fear of offending him. When education was given concerning the Party's basic line, the poor and lower-middle peasants acutely criticized him. The Party branch got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teaching "The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle" and to criticize the reactionary "doctrine of the mean" and helped him analyze that attaching prime importance to personal interests was the ideological cause of his failure to struggle against wrong deeds. The stern and patient help from all touched him deeply. At a meeting of the Party branch, he examined his mistake. He also went actively among the masses to struggle against self-interest and criticize revisionism. He was determined to build the Party for the interests of the vast majority and led the masses to firmly embark on the socialist road. Not long after that, the Party branch assigned him to take charge of the No. 4 production team, where a clan struggle occurred. He educated the masses to uphold class relationship instead of the clan relationship, thereby helping the masses of commune members raise their consciousness of class struggle and strengthening revolutionary unity. This change in his thinking was deeply welcomed by the masses.

"Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation." Communists must perseveringly uphold the Party's basic line and take the lead in following the socialist road. They must inherit and carry forward the Party's excellent styles. While educating the Party members in the Party's basic line, we also take the carrying forward of the Party's excellent styles as an important content of this education.

The Party members, especially the leading members of the Party branch, are educated to take the lead in doing collective productive labor

and maintain the style of hard struggle. We repeatedly grasp the work in this connection by adopting three methods as follows:

First, efforts are made vigorously to cite the advanced models and to cultivate and carry forward the proletarian righteousness. A Communist of Mulai production team, Ch'en Ju-chin is very old, but he is red ideologically and works vigorously. All the year round he takes the lead in actively participating in collective productive labor and persevere in "adding brick and tile" to the collective. For many years, in the Foolish Old Man's spirit of "going on digging," he opened up more than 130 mow of land on hills and by the roadside for the collective. People intimately called him "foolish old man." We repeatedly popularized the advanced deeds of this good Party member. The Party members of the whole hsien learned an impressive lesson. This produced excellent results in spurring the cadres to take part in collective productive labor.

Second, the Party members are organized to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings on cadres' participation in collective productive labor, to criticize the fallacy of "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" trumpeted by Lin Piao and Confucius, and to make criticism and self-criticism by contrasting their deeds with the "foolish old man" Ch'en Ju-chin's advanced deeds.

Third, the leaders exercise leadership and the masses take supervision, so as to set up some workable systems. The hsien committee lays down a rule governing the study of experience of the cadres of Hsiyang hsien in participating in collective productive labor. A system requiring hsien-level cadres to take part in labor on 100 days, commune-level cadres on 200 days and brigade-level cadres on 300 days in a year, is enforced.

At present, taking the lead in doing collective productive labor has become a common practice among the members of the leading groups in our hsien, and the overwhelming majority of the Party members and cadres of the whole hsien have preserved the natural color of the laboring people.

In order to oppose and resist the attack and corrosion by the bourgeois ideology, we pay attention to educating the Party members to fight against hardships and refrain from corruption and serve the interests of the people. Firmly remembering Chairman Mao's teaching "The Communist Party is a political party which works in the interests of the nation and people and which has absolutely no private ends to pursue," the Party branch of Malang brigade, Pohsin commune, has for the past decade and more carried out the revolution conscientiously and served the people whole-heartedly. Its 19 Party members and more than 30 cadres consciously guard against corrosion by bourgeois ideology. They do not misappropriate or overdraw money from the collective nor do they make loans from the collective. They work hard and practice frugality and take the lead in protecting the collective economy. The masses call them leaders in "fighting against hardships, refraining from corruption and serving the interests of the people."

In the past few years, we repeatedly popularized the exemplary deeds of the Party members and cadres of Malang brigade. The broad masses of Party members established the new practice of finding glory in hard work and frugality and regarding it a shame to practice extravagance and waste, finding glory in guarding against corruption and working for the interests of the people and regarding it a shame to practice corruption and misappropriate the money of the collective, and finding glory in sharing weal and woe with the masses and regarding it a shame to carry themselves as privileged people. This played an excellent role in further consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy.

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It Is Necessary To Carry Out Class Education Permanently

by

the Party Committee of Chiangchiawan Coal Mine in Tat'ung Municipality, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1975)

While carrying out education in the Party's basic line, we pay attention to using the typical material of class education in our mine to give the Party members and the masses education concerning the ideological and political line. A few years ago, when the old pits in our mine were put back into production again, we discovered in the pits the bones of 22 dead miners, who were killed when water was injected into the pits in the course of mining and because the proprietor of the mine made no efforts to save them. We held a memorial service for these class brothers, buried them and took pictures of the scene for use as teaching material in giving class education to the Party members and all workers and staff members. When a group of new workers come to our mine, they are led by an old miner to mourn the death of these class brothers who were deprived of their lives by the old society and to recount past sufferings and compare the past conditions with those of the present. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the old miners showed the pictures of the victimized class brothers and roundly criticized Lin Piao's reactionary program of patterning himself after Confucius and advocating "restrain oneself and return to propriety," thereby arousing the proletarian indignation of the broad masses of workers and staff members, making clearer the ultra-right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and raising their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle.

We feel that class education will always have fresh content as long as we integrate it with the actual conditions of the current struggle. For instance, when difficulties are met in production, we carry out ideological mobilization by comparing the new society with the old one, so that all will see that they are extracting coal for building socialism and they should forge ahead to overcome difficulties. When the revolutionary great alliance was established, all were organized to recount past sufferings and think about their present happy life, so they saw that there was no fundamental clash of interests within the working class and, subsequently, they strengthened revolutionary unity. When the revisionist line of running an enterprise was brought up for criticism, all were organized to recount the evils resulted from "supervision, strangulation and repression" of the workers and from "material incentives," to think about their responsibility as master of the house and to establish the idea of making greater contributions toward the revolution. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, all were organized to recount how the laboring people in the old society were persecuted politically, exploited economically and enslaved mentally, so that they came to understand that in criticizing Lin Piao's crimes in patterning himself after

Confucius, advocating "restrain oneself and return to propriety" and attempting to restore capitalism, they aimed at preventing restoration and regression and guarding against falling into the abyss of sufferings again.

In this way, each activity of class education became a lively education in ideological and political line. Through these activities, the broad masses of Party members heightened their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle, and their revolutionary enthusiasm surged higher and higher. There has been set up throughout the mine a contingent of activists with Communists as its mainstay. Under their leadership, the broad masses of workers and staff members of the whole mine show the spirit of master of the house, whatever they may do.

In the working surface where the No. 4 coal extracting team was carrying out production, the coal seam laid low, making extraction difficult. Some people feared that the production plan could not be fulfilled, so they suggested writing off this working surface. Communist Chang Pao-shan firmly expressed the view that for the sake of the revolution he "would rather lose flesh than discard half a shovel-load of coal." He and other Party members of the whole team forged ahead in the face of difficulties. Under their leadership, the Communist Youth League members organized a youth shock team to charge forward. Despite the very difficult conditions, they forcefully extracted 60,000 tons of coal. Throughout the mine, similar advanced teams and advanced miners continue to grow in number, and the situation of revolution and production becomes better and better.

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Strengthen Concept of the Party, Observe Party Discipline

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1975)

Chang Tso-yung of a certain unit of the Liberation Army has served as company commander for four years. During these four years, he always carries himself as an ordinary committee member of the Party branch, consciously protects and obeys the collective leadership of the Party branch, and exemplarily carries out the resolutions adopted by the Party branch.

Last May, the 5th Company was carrying out the task of aiding a brick and tile factory of a certain municipality in its production. Once, some kilns in the No. 2 Workshop of this factory collapsed suddenly. According to past experience, when such an accident occurred and if the fire was extinguished, the kilns would discontinue production for at least three months, and this would bring to the state a loss amounting to a few hundred thousand yuan. The Party branch of the 5th Company immediately called a meeting to study this problem and decided to adopt the method of clearing away the useless bricks without extinguishing the fire. Should the Company do this job alone, or should the workers and staff members of the whole factory be mobilized to do it together? Taking into consideration that emergency repair of these kilns was an urgent matter, Chang Tso-yung suggested mobilizing the fighters of the whole company to accomplish this task by shock tactics. The majority of the Party branch committee members held that it was necessary for the company to do this job by shock tactics, but they should in no way forget class struggle and they must rely on the Party organization of this factory to mobilize the workers of the whole factory to find out the cause of this accident and, at the same time, they should discuss with the workers problems about emergency repair of these kilns. As a result of the discussion, Chang Tso-yung's suggestion was vetoed.

When the meeting was over, Chang Tso-yung reviewed some abnormal phenomena of interference with the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which he had met since entering this factory. He felt that the opinion of the majority of the comrades was correct. "Once a resolution is reached, it must be firmly carried out." Chang thought to himself: I am a deputy secretary of the Party branch. I should actively implement the resolution adopted by the Party branch. So, he actively asked for the task of investigating the cause of this accident.

Under the unified leadership of the Party organization of the brick and tile factory, Chang Tso-yung went deep into the scene to investigate the conditions before and after the accident. At the same time, he mobilized the workers of the whole factory to report and uncover the facts and eventually spotted the class enemy who carried out sabotage activity. The living facts of class struggle educated the masses. Filled with indignation, they roundly criticized the class enemy's crimes in sabotaging production and undermining the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and

whipped up an upsurge of the deep-going criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. During the emergency repair, Chang Tso-yung took the lead and charged into the smoke-filled kiln. He led the armymen and civilians in fighting arduously together. Eventually, all broken bricks were removed without extinguishing the fire, thereby guaranteeing normal progress of production.

Chang Tso-yung is a model in carrying out the correct resolutions adopted by the Party branch. When such a resolution fails to conform to actual conditions and if a difficulty is met in carrying out this resolution, he also handles the matter in accordance with the organizational principle laid down in the Party Constitution.

Once, the 5th Company was carrying out training in mountain warfare in a certain mountainous area. The Party branch decided that, before carrying out defense exercises, a squad should be sent beforehand to carry out training in trench warfare, so as to seek experience in management and trench combat. At a meeting of the Party branch committee, Chang suggested assigning this task to the No. 7 squad which had full manpower. Most of the Party branch committee members disagreed, holding that it was not so easy to manage a big group, and they suggested assigning this task to the No. 2 machine gun squad which had fewer men. The Party branch committee made a decision in accordance with the opinion of the majority. But, difficulties were met in the course of carrying out this task. Leader of the No. 1 platoon who had agreed with Chang said to Chang: "The resolution adopted by the Party branch is not necessarily right. It may fail to attain the aim of training. You are in charge of military affairs, and you have the right to dispatch a squad." Chang replied: "Carrying out the resolution adopted by the majority is in accordance with Party discipline. Even if the resolution is not satisfactory, we can only suggest calling another meeting to discuss the problem, and we should not personally alter the resolution adopted by the majority."

After that, Chang Tso-yung requested the Party branch to call another meeting of its committee. At the meeting, he analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of these two differing opinions. He pointed out that it was possible to solve the problem "of not being easy to manage a big group of people," so long as we strengthened organizational leadership and carried out political and ideological work well. His opinion won the consent of all committee members. Practice showed that his opinion was correct.

Chang Tso-yung's consciousness in observing Party discipline won praise from comrades of the 5th Company.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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"The Party's Needs Are My Wishes"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1975)

Communist Ch'en Li firmly obeyed the organizational assignments when he served in the Army. Whether he worked in the office or with the company, in the city or on an island, as acting manager of a radio station or as a signalman, he never drove a bargain but devoted himself to the job he was doing. Each time the leadership solicited his opinion before a transfer, he always said: "The Party's needs are my wishes."

In 1957, answering the Party's call, Ch'en Li retired from the Army and came back to his hometown -- Puyuan brigade, Kaoyao hsien, Kwangtung province -- to serve as a peasant. The poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcomed him, saying: "Ch'en Li is really a good comrade nurtured by the Army. He goes up or steps down whenever he is needed by the revolution." But, some people shook their heads, saying: "Instead of serving as a cadre, he comes back to the countryside to work with the plow. What prospects will he have here?" Ch'en thought to himself: "A Party member must take the revolutionary interests as his first life and obey all arrangements made by the Party. The idea of seeking an official post and refusing to serve as an ordinary person is an idea of the exploiting classes. Making revolution will become an empty phrase if we do not struggle against this kind of old idea." He resisted the pressure of the wrong public opinion.

In 1962, the class enemy took advantage of the temporary difficulties in the national economy and fanned the capitalist evil wind. In the face of this acute, complicated class struggle, Ch'en Li vigorously propagated to the poor and lower-middle peasants the directive "Never forget class struggle" issued by Chairman Mao to the 10th plenary session of the 8th Central Committee of the Party, and uncovered the class enemy's sabotage activities. He also had heart-to-heart chats with other demobilized armymen in the village, and helped them build up their determination to embark on the socialist road. Some people asked him to "poke his nose less into other people's business." He replied: "What kind of a Communist is he who takes no heed of class struggle?" As a result of Ch'en Li's vigorous efforts to do propaganda work, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole brigade united to form one in criticizing and struggling against the class enemy and resisting the capitalist evil wind. They reaped a bumper harvest in agriculture despite the serious natural disaster. Not long after that, he was elected to be secretary of the brigade's Party branch.

After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Ch'en Li further raised his consciousness of two-line struggle and was more determined to take the socialist road. To eliminate the backwardness of Puyuan brigade, he led the militia shock team to fight where there were difficulties. Thanks to a few years' hard struggle, Puyuan brigade's grain output has

now increased by a big margin. This brigade has become an advanced unit in the whole hsien in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Subordinate Everything to the Party's Arrangements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1975)

Since joining the Army in 1968, Communist Tseng Chao-mu has served as a cook, a barber, a signalman, as well as a scaffold builder and a tinker. He has achieved uncommon results at posts of commonplace work and won meritorious service awards many times.

When he first joined the army, he was assigned to a construction company. He was as happy as he could be when he saw the high bridges and the dark tunnels and thought that a train was about to go through the mountain! Not long after that, the company leadership transferred him to work as a barber. He thought to himself: A barber does his work under the roof all day long and there is no place for him to exert his efforts. What contribution can he make!

One day, the political instructor told him the exemplary deeds of Chang Szu-teh in wholeheartedly serving the people. At the mention of Chang Szu-teh, he was enlightened and said with excitement: "Political instructor, I have got it: Any line of trade is aimed at adding brick and tile to the building of communism. I definitely will obey the Party's arrangement. I shall do whatever the Party tells us to do!"

In early 1971, the signalman of the company was transferred to another post. The Party branch assigned Tseng to work as signalman. At that moment, some people told him: "You are already a veteran with three years' service in the army. Why take the post of a signalman!" He answered seriously: "How can one who makes revolution be restricted by the length of his service with the Army? Serving as a signalman is also needed by the revolution!" He happily accepted the post of signalman. Later, he worked as a tinker and similarly performed his duty with excellent results.

Year in and year out, veterans have gone away one group after another and new fighters have been recruited one after another. Some of the comrades who joined the army in the same year with Tseng have been promoted to be cadres, others have been demobilized and gone back to their hometowns and still others have gone to study in universities. During this period of time Tseng had received many letters from home, asking him to retire from the army while he was still young, so that he could find a job and support his family. Little Tseng educated other members of his family through persuasion by citing this passage from Manifesto of the Communist Party: "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." He said: "If one divides revolutionary work into different grades, chooses easy jobs to do, and works for his own interests, he is cherishing traditional ideas of the exploiting class. A Communist should effect the most radical rupture with these ideas and must never be a captive of the old traditional ideas. His deed was supported by his family.

By now, after serving in the Army for five years, Tseng Chao-mu is fighting a third time at the post of a barber in accordance with the Party's arrangement.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Strengthen the Party's Centralized Leadership, Bring the Revolutionary Committee into Play

by

the CCP Committee of Nanshih Ch'ü, Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1975)

The revolutionary committee of our ch'ü was established in January, 1968. It now has 32 members, forming a leading group on the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young. Some of them are responsible for leadership work with the ch'ü revolutionary committee, while others -- adhering to the principle that "they do not divorce themselves from productive labor and at the same time they must perform their duties" -- take root at the primary level and perseveringly participate in collective productive labor. All new and old cadres have received tempering and education during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, so that they have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the past few years, under the Party's centralized leadership, the ch'ü revolutionary committee has played the role of a local organ of state power in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

What should be done under the Party's centralized leadership to strengthen the building of the revolutionary committee and to bring the role of the revolutionary committee into full play? Our preliminary experience is as follows:

1. Raise our understanding of bringing the revolutionary committee into play.

After its establishment in May 1971, the new ch'ü Party committee paid attention to strengthening its leadership over the ch'ü revolutionary committee. But, for some time, the ch'ü revolutionary committee showed signs of consulting the ch'ü Party committee on major and minor issues alike and asking it to preside over important and ordinary meetings alike. The ch'ü Party committee took into its hands the day-to-day work of the ch'ü revolutionary committee, thereby not only weakening the role of the revolutionary committee, but also impeding the strengthening of Party leadership.

When this situation occurred, we organized the leading members of the ch'ü Party committee and the ch'ü revolutionary committee to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching "The 'three-in-one' revolutionary committee is a creation made by the working class and the masses of the people during the current great cultural revolution." All came to understand that: Whether or not we strengthen the building of the revolutionary committee and bring the role of the "three-in-one" revolutionary

committee into full play under the Party's centralized leadership is a question of attitude toward the great cultural revolution and the newly emerging things and is a major issue in strengthening the relationship between the Party and the masses, consolidating the fruit of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by bringing the role of the ch'ü revolutionary committee into full play will it be possible for the ch'ü Party committee to grasp the major issues, the line and political and ideological work with better results. If the ch'ü Party committee takes into its hands the day-to-day work of the ch'ü revolutionary committee, it will inevitably step onto the track of routinism and weaken the Party's fighting capacity.

With thinking and understanding raised to a higher level, we strengthened leadership over the ch'ü revolutionary committee concerning the ideological and political line and paid attention to bringing the role of the revolutionary committee into play in executing day-to-day tasks. Some meetings in connection with the whole ch'ü were called under the auspices of the ch'ü revolutionary committee. We also called on and had heart-to-heart chats with some non-Party cadres in charge of various departments, and encouraged them to carry out their work boldly under the leadership of the Party organizations, thereby exploiting their revolutionary enthusiasm from every asepct.

2. Bring the role of the revolutionary committee into play in discussing political problems and grasping major issues.

In the past few years, we have followed Chairman Mao's teaching to "centralize power in dealing with important matters and to decentralize power in dealing with less important matters. The Party committee makes the decision, which is carried out by various quarters concerned;" we constantly put up for discussion and comment by the standing committee of the ch'ü revolutionary committee the important problems concerning the line and the general situation, such as implementing the spirit of the instructions given by the Party Central Committee and the municipal Party committee and carrying out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the planning and summing up of work and the capital construction in connection with the ch'ü as a whole, and the work regarding struggle, criticism and rectification in the superstructure. We also specified every Tuesday as the working day for the standing committee of the ch'ü revolutionary committee. Each working conference was presided over by the responsible person of the ch'ü revolutionary committee. The new and old cadres, especially the new cadres, of the leading group of the ch'ü revolutionary committee played an active role in discussing political problems and grasping major issues. For instance, after the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began last year, some new cadres actively helped some comrades overcome their fear of hardships and raise their understanding, thereby enabling the overwhelming majority of the comrades of the ch'ü revolutionary committee to stand bravely on the first line of the struggle, to take the lead in study and criticism, to attentively carry out political and ideological

work on cadres and the masses and to firmly adhere to the main orientation of the struggle. As a result, the movement deepened step by step.

With regard to the members of the ch'ü revolutionary committee working at the primary level, meetings of the whole committee are held regularly in the light of the central tasks and some major affairs concerning the ch'ü as a whole, and these committee members are asked to come to discuss problems at the meeting. Democratic centralism is upheld, the committee members attending the meeting fully express their views, the problems are discussed and decisions are made by the collective before being put into effect. These committee members working at the primary level maintain ties with the masses, know the conditions well and have practical experience, so that they can put forward very sensible suggestions each time a problem is put up for discussion.

3. Show warm-hearted concern for the growth of new cadres politically and ideologically.

Chairman Mao points out: "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop. All old cadres, therefore, should welcome the new ones with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude." The great teaching given by Chairman Mao has pointed out for us the direction in which we should show warm-hearted concern for the growth of the new cadres politically and ideologically. One of the important reasons why the newborn revolutionary committee is more militant is that it has a group of young and vigorous new cadres playing their role. Half of the members of the leading group of our ch'ü revolutionary committee are new cadres from the primary level. Some of them formerly were ordinary workers while others were ordinary cadres working at the primary level. In order to strengthen building of the ch'ü revolutionary committee and to bring this group of new cadres into play, it is necessary to continuously show concern for their growth politically, ideologically and in their work. In the past few years, we have chiefly adopted three methods:

First, grasp study. Besides organizing them to participate in study conducted by the central group of the ch'ü revolutionary committee, we send them and the old cadres to the municipal "May 7" cadre schools, the municipal workers' political school, the ch'ü "May 7" cadre school and the ch'ü reading classes to study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. After studying for a short period of time by divorcing themselves from productive labor, they raise their consciousness in study and change their former phenomenon of being unable to concentrate themselves on reading and study. They can perseveringly and diligently read the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. In the course of study, they integrate theory with reality, achieving excellent results and promoting revolutionization of their thinking.

Second, grasp physical labor. In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching "Remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official,'" we perseveringly uphold the system requiring new and old cadres to do physical

labor for a certain period of time every year, so that they are not divorced from the masses, labor and reality. Coming back to the primary units where they once worked, many of the new cadres join the worker comrades in study and labor, thereby not only cementing the ties between cadres and the masses, but also enabling the ch'ü revolutionary committee to maintain ties directly with the masses and improving the work style of the public offices.

Third, "impose a load." We pay attention to putting the new cadres to tempering in the struggle, "imposing a load" on them and giving them free reins in work. Coming to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, many new cadres translate the pressure on them into a motive force and carry out various branches of work vigorously. In the first half of 1972, our ch'ü leadership wanted to mobilize some medical workers and their families to settle in Yunnan province and make revolution there. The work of settling them involved great hardships. To do this work well, the ch'ü revolutionary committee assigned this task to a new cadre. Upon arrival at Yunnan, this new cadre relied on the masses and the local Party committee to carry out ideological education well and helped these medical workers arrange their day-to-day life well, accomplishing his task with rather good results.

4. Correctly treat the cadres who have committed mistakes.

In treating the cadres who have committed mistakes, whether they are new or old cadres, we perseveringly uphold the policy of "learning from past mistakes in order to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," criticize them sternly and also give them warm-hearted help, so that they can tell the right line from the wrong one, raise their understanding, correct their mistakes and continue to make revolution.

In June of the year before last, an old cadre made a mistake in handling the problem of sending the sons and daughters to the mountainous and other rural areas. We put his mistake on the table and carried out active ideological struggle within the leading groups of the ch'ü Party committee and the ch'ü revolutionary committee. Through this criticism and help, this old cadre recognized his mistake and wrote to his daughter, encouraging her to take roots and make revolution in the countryside. This incident taught all others an impressive lesson of the line.

For another example, a new cadre once committed a mistake. He was depressed and wanted to go back to do physical labor in the factory. In the light of his thinking, we criticized and helped him many times, encouraging him to study hard and work boldly. We also let him go with a deputy secretary of the ch'ü Party committee to stay and work at the primary level, so that he could receive tempering. Later, this new cadre raised his consciousness of two-line struggle very quickly and worked boldly and dutifully.

Facts show that only if we correctly treat the comrades who have made mistakes, the overwhelming majority of them can correct their mistakes, continue to work for the Party and do their work well.

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Perform Duties Well under the Unified Leadership of the Party Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1975)

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party committee of the arms department of Meishan hsien, Szechwan province, continuously strengthens its concept of the Party, consciously protects the centralized leadership of the local Party committee and observes the discipline of the Party and the People's Liberation Army, contributing toward developing the excellent current situation throughout the hsien.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, this Party committee repeatedly studies Chairman Mao's teaching "Of the seven sectors--industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the Army, the government and the Party--it is the Party that exercises overall leadership," conscientiously sums up its past experience in achieving unity between the Army and the Government and between the Army and the people, and leads all to review our Army's honorable traditions of supporting the Army and cherishing the people and to penetratingly criticize the crimes committed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in undermining the Party's centralized leadership and the unity between the Army and the Government and between the Army and the people. Through study and criticism, they deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party." The hsien's people's arms department is a military department under the local Party committee, so it should consciously subordinate itself to the leadership of the hsien committee. With their thinking raised to a higher level, they put the arms department and the hsien committee in the right positions ideologically and organizationally, constantly and actively seek advice from and report the conditions of their work to the hsien committee, firmly carry out the resolutions adopted and instructions given by the hsien committee, and actively make efforts to accomplish the tasks assigned by the hsien committee.

For example, the hsien committee suggested that the arms department firmly grasp the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius among the militiamen. The Party committee of the arms department conscientiously discussed and firmly carried out the hsien committee's instruction and charged two deputy department heads to lead two work teams to set up experimental points at the two militia companies of Hsukuang brigade, Shihch'iao commune, and Kungnung brigade, Huangchia commune. They helped the Party branches of the brigades make unified arrangements for study and criticism for the militiamen and commune members and brought the leading role of the militia into play during the mass criticism. As a result, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius was carried out on a solid basis in these two brigades. The work teams promptly reported to the hsien committee the experience acquired by these two experimental points. This experience attracted the attention of the hsien committee and was popularized throughout the hsien.

Comrades of Meishan hsien arms department firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "We are the great People's Liberation Army, we are the troops led by the great Communist Party of China. Provided we constantly observe the directives of the Party, we are sure to win." They not only actively make efforts to accomplish the tasks assigned by the hsien committee, but also go on their own initiative to invite leadership of the local Party committee. While carrying out the work of their own department well, they actively ask for more work to do and bring the militia into play as a fighting team, a work team and a production team.

The hsien committee decided to organize the cadres to stay at the primary level to grasp well one-third of the entire work, but it did not recruit any cadres from the arms department. Upon learning this, the Party committee of the arms department held that doing mass work at the primary level in the countryside was precisely a good opportunity for the cadres of the arms departments to improve their work style and to maintain close ties with the masses. The cadres of the arms department actively asked permission to go to work at the primary level in the countryside. The hsien committee studied the problem and consented to their request.

Coming to the primary level, the more than 20 comrades of Meishan hsien arms department consciously asked for leadership and support from the primary Party committee. Recently, a deputy director of the arms department led a work team to investigate militia work in Toyueh area. He first reported to the secretary of the Party committee of this area the arrangements and purpose of the hsien arms department regarding the current hsien-wide investigation of militia work. The secretary of the area Party committee said humbly: "You are deputy director of the hsien arms department. It is only correct for us to report to you on our work...." This deputy director answered sincerely: "The hsien arms department is a working department under the leadership of the hsien committee. The hsien committee's leadership is exercised through the Party organizations at the area, commune and other levels. We come to work at the primary level, so we should report to the area Party committee. This is the Party's organizational principle and also an honorable tradition of our Army." After hearing the report, the area Party committee secretary also told about the local conditions and sent cadres to help the work team of the hsien arms department in doing its work. As a result, the investigation was accomplished with rather good results.

The arms department of Meishan hsien consciously protects the Party's centralized leadership, winning warm welcome from the masses of the people. The masses praise it, saying, "It is really an arms department of the people."

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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Cadres Working at the Primary Level Must Firmly Grasp Party Building

- letter from Party members -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1975)

Comrade Editor:

With the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius developing in depth and with the advent of the new upsurge of the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture, large groups of cadres have gone down to stay and work at the primary level, where they grasp models and grasp well one-third of the entire work. In our opinion, this is an excellent method of work. It creates favorable conditions for concretely strengthening the Party's leadership and solidly assigning to every primary unit the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It also is advantageous in helping the leading organs cement their ties with the masses and in spurring reform of the public offices and revoutionization of the cadres' thinking.

We hope that the Party-member cadres of leading organs at various levels who have gone to stay and work at the primary level will on the one hand carry themselves as ordinary Party members, participate in the organizational life conducted by the local Party organizations and accept leadership by the local Party organization and supervision by the masses of Party members, so that they can maintain flesh-and-blood relations with the masses and strengthen their tempering in the Party spirit; on the other hand, they should help the local Party organizations in firmly grasping Party building. They must help the primary Party organizations in improving the Party's organizational life, teaching Party lessons well, grasping study and criticism among the Party members and constantly giving the Party members education in ideology and political line. They must bring the role of the Party branch into full play as a bastion in combat and the role of the Party members into full play as vanguard and model. In so doing, they can push forward better the development of local revolution and production and will achieve better results in their work at the primary level.

- the Party branch of Liuhaoti brigade,
Tasuchi commune, Shangyi hsien, Hopei

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Aptly Unite with the Vast Majority of Comrades To Work

by

Ma Yü-ch'ao (马玉朝), secretary of the Party branch of Lihsi brigade, Huai-an hsien, Kiangsu province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1975)

I had taken the post of secretary of the brigade Party branch before the great proletarian cultural revolution. During the great cultural revolution, Yang Hsueh-mei, another responsible person of the Party branch and an old Party member, levelled acute criticism at my shortcomings and mistakes in work. I was then of the opinion that he intentionally tried to find fault with me, so I was not on speaking terms with him for some time. In 1970, I was again posted secretary of the brigade Party branch. Once, the Party branch discussed the problem of recruiting a youth into the Party. Some comrades held differing opinions. I wanted to decide the matter by the simple method of voting. Old Yang was again critical of this.

I gave these matters some good thought. What attitude should I adopt after all toward Old Yang's criticism? During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and came to understand that if a Party member, especially a responsible person of the Party branch, cannot correctly deal with criticism against him, he cannot possibly unite with the vast majority of the cadres and the masses to work well. For this reason, I first made efforts conscientiously to examine my shortcomings and mistakes. Before the great cultural revolution, being poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," I had a weak concept of class struggle and did not hit hard enough at the class enemy's sabotage activities. I also cherished "bureaucratic airs" and gradually divorced myself from the masses. Old Yang's criticism against me during the great cultural revolution represented his help and love for me. How could I say that he tried to find fault with me? Take this incident of recruiting Party members, for instance. This is a major issue concerning the Party building. The masses inside and outside the Party should be asked to express their opinions extensively. How can the matter be decided rashly by the simple method of voting? Old Yang's criticism was entirely correct. Analyzing the matter thus, I no longer bore a grudge against him. I also came to understand that Old Yang's courage in waging a struggle and putting forward his opinions was precisely an expression of his conscientiousness toward the revolutionary cause and the comrades, and I should learn very well from him. Therefore, I went on my own initiative to exchange opinions with him and make self-criticism. After that, the barrier between us was removed.

In uniting with the vast majority of comrades to work, we also must--proceeding from the desire for unity--sternly criticize and educate the comrades who have committed mistakes, and carry out active ideological

struggle. At the end of the year before last, a vice chairman of the brigade's revolutionary committee joined some bad people in eating and drinking because he did not have a strong concept of class struggle. Should he be subjected to stern criticism? This question set off a violent struggle in my mind. If I did not criticize him, this obviously showed that I gave up the Party's principle and I showed no love and responsibility for the comrades who had committed mistakes. If I criticized him, people would say that I was retaliating against him because he had opposed me in the past, and also because I was afraid of crippling my relations with him. I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Unite, criticize, unite," and came to understand that I must correctly handle the relations between unity and struggle and in no way should I forget unity while talking about struggle or forget struggle while talking about unity, and that only by carrying out active ideological struggle will it be possible to achieve real revolutionary unity. So, we called a meeting of the Party branch committee to give stern criticism and patient help to the vice chairman who had erred. Because all adopted a sincere attitude and made sensible criticism toward him, he saw and corrected his mistake. After that, he played an active role in his work and had the courage to criticize my shortcomings and mistakes and helped me do my work well. During the time for summer harvesting and sowing last year, farm work was carried out intensively and the tasks were pressing. I was bent on carrying out production, so I did not pay close attention to the phenomena of a few people concentrating themselves on cultivating the plots for private use, thus wresting manpower and fertilizer from the collective. That vice chairman drew my attention to this point in time. The Party branch gave the broad masses line education in the light of the conditions of summer harvesting and sowing, thereby raising the consciousness of the masses for two-line struggle and guaranteeing fulfillment of the tasks of summer harvesting and sowing.

Because we have united with the vast majority of the cadres and the masses, all bring their enthusiasm for socialism into better play and grasp revolution and promote production with a light heart. A good harvest was reaped in grain productin last year, with per-mow output exceeding 950 catties.

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Clarity in Ideology, Unity among Comrades

by

the Party Committee of Chengchou Printing and Dyeing Factory, Honan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1975)

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our Party committee -- acting on Chairman Mao's teaching "This should be done in the spirit of 'learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones' and 'curing the sickness to save the patient,' in order to achieve the twofold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades," and taking the Party's basic line as the key link -- strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two types of qualitatively different contradictions and carry out ideological and political work patiently and meticulously among cadres who have committed mistakes, thereby uniting with the vast majority of the cadres and the masses and developing the excellent current situation of revolution and production.

In handling the cadres who have committed mistakes, it is necessary first to achieve clarity in ideology. To do so, we must intensify education in ideology and political line, carry out active ideological struggle and distinguish between the right and the wrong lines.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we organized the cadres of our factory who had committed mistakes to conscientiously study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and, in the light of the actual conditions of the two-line struggle in our factory, to penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the crimes committed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to penetratingly criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the declining reactionary class, and to criticize some people's wrong attitude of refusing to treat the great proletarian cultural revolution and the newborn things of socialism correctly. During the criticism, we chiefly helped these cadres sum up their mistakes and experience in the two-line struggle and encouraged them to go among the masses and join them in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, so as to raise their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and help them distinguish between the right and the wrong lines, draw on experience and make revolution consciously.

The secretary of a Party general branch said and did something wrong during the 10th struggle between the two lines within the Party. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, after all had uncovered and criticized the crimes committed by Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he penetratingly saw his mistake. He not only examined and analyzed the causes of his mistakes and summed up his experience and lessons, but also went on his own initiative to make self-criticism

publicly. Thanks to our perseverance in carrying out active ideological struggle, an ideological foundation was laid for uniting them to work together.

We have learned that, in criticizing and educating the cadres who have committed mistakes, we must proceed from the desire for unity, perseveringly supervise and help them and do patient and meticulous ideological and political work on them. The method we have adopted is that: First, we get together with them to review the course they have paced in the past eight years after the great cultural revolution, and help them adopt a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses and themselves. Second, the principal responsible comrades of the Party committee call on them, have heart-to-heart chats with them and give them appropriate help. Third, we promptly confirm any bit of knowledge these cadres have acquired, we enthusiastically encourage them when they have made some progress, and we patiently help them when they show some setbacks in their thinking, so that they can really solve the problems ideologically.

The responsible person of the Party branch of the woolen cutting workshop once stood on the side opposite to the masses and committed mistakes during the early period of the great cultural revolution. He did not learn this lesson correctly, but adopted the passive attitude of speaking less and taking less responsibility when a problem arose. He thought that he could thus avoid making mistakes again. But, he again said and did something wrong during the 10th struggle between the two lines in the Party. Criticized and educated by the masses, he had the desire for correcting his mistakes. The members of our Party committee had heart-to-heart chats with him many times, got together with him to study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, helped him sum up his experience during the great proletarian cultural revolution and adopt a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution, and enthusiastically encouraged him to lay down his ideological load and work hard. This comrade raised his consciousness of the two-line struggle and expressed the view that he would read and study conscientiously and continue to change his world outlook. After that, he implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line more consciously and got together with the masses of workers to study and to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. He won praises from the workers.

On the basis of achieving clarity in ideology and distinguishing between the right and the wrong lines, we equally trust the cadres who have committed mistakes but are willing to correct them, and give them active support in doing their work well.

As soon as the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, we discovered that a cadre of the equipment section did not support the secretary of the Party general branch who had committed a mistake. Chia Jui-ch'ing, secretary, and Liu Teh-fa, deputy secretary, of the Party committee immediately went to the equipment section to do ideological work. They also told the cadre who held the wrong idea: In order to make the cause of socialist revolution and construction a success, we should unite with all people who can be united. Only by emancipating mankind as a

whole can the proletariat win its final emancipation. Thus educated, this cadre raised his understanding and expressed his will to vigorously support the secretary of the Party general branch in his work.

By correctly treating the cadres who have committed mistakes, it is possible to unite with not only the vast majority of cadres, but the vast majority of the masses as well. All talk about the line, the general situation, unity, Party spirit and discipline. An excellent situation of brisk development appears in revolution and production.

Last year, our factory overfulfilled the state production plan every month, setting a record output. This year, we are determined to develop the excellent situation and make new and further achievements.

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Party Lessons Taught in a Lively and Vivid Way

- investigation of how the Party Committee of Hsiaopaoting Coal Mine, Szechwan Province, organizes worker Party members to teach Party lessons

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1975)

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party Committee of Hsiaopaoting Coal Mine, Szechwan Province, mobilized and organized the worker Party members to teach Party lessons. In the whole mine, 32 worker Party members have taught Party lessons once or as many as four times.

Facts show that organizing the worker Party members to teach Party lessons is a good method for improving the quality of teaching Party lessons, activating inner-Party life and mobilizing all Party members to strengthen the Party's ideological development.

To sum up, teaching of Party lessons by the worker Party members has the following several good points: 1. The mass line is embodied and solid action is taken to criticize the fallacy "the highest are wise, and the lowest are stupid." 2. The enthusiasm of the masses of Party members is fully exploited, and the influence of the advanced models is enlarged. 3. The revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study is further developed, and the tendency of emptily talking about principle without citing facts or discussing problems without making theoretical analysis as exists among some cadres in teaching Party lessons is overcome. 4. The consciousness of the broad masses of Party members for studying revolutionary theories is heightened, and the building of the contingent of worker theorists is strengthened. 5. The teaching of Party lessons is closely combined with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and this promotes the criticize-Lin-and-Crifucius movement to develop in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way.

The teaching of Party lessons by the worker Party members is an outcome of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. When Party lessons were taught in the past, the secretary of the Party branch or a member of the Party branch committee taught the lesson while the ordinary Party members listened. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, as a result of the penetrating criticism of such fallacies as Lin Piao's "conception that heroes make history" and Confucius' idea that "the highest are the wise, and the lowest are the stupid," the members of the Party committee of the mine further established the idea that "The masses are the real heroes." They were enlightened by the fact that the workers ascend the rostrum to give lectures on the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism: If the workers can study and give lectures on the experience of class struggle and two-line struggle in history, the worker Party members also can definitely teach the Party lessons well.

The Party committee decided to make an experiment at the Party branch of the No. 1 coal extracting team. After studying the conditions, it

specified that a young-worker Party member Yin Shih-yi teach the first lesson. Yin was a pace-setter in grasping revolution and promoting production in this mine. With concrete help by the Party branch, he gave all other Party members a lecture entitled "The role of Communists as vanguards and models." This lesson took only 30 minutes. It not only cited living facts and was taught in a popular and simple language, but also integrated theory with reality and explained the problem of why and how the Communists should play the role as vanguard and model. The listeners understood the lesson easily and were deeply impressed. This lively and vivid Party lesson broadened the scope of many and liberated their minds. Many worker Party members also had the courage to ascend the rostrum to teach Party lessons.

Immediately after that, the Party committee of the mine called a meeting of secretaries of its Party branches to introduce the experience of the worker Party members of the No. 1 coal extracting team in teaching Party lessons. It decided to closely integrate the teaching of Party lessons with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and to continue strengthening the Party's ideological development in the course of struggle.

The teaching of Party lessons by worker Party members gave a great impetus to the Party's ideological development and brought into further play the role of the Party branch as a combat bastion and the role of the Party members as vanguard and model.

Some young Party members of the transportation team entered the Party not long ago, so they lacked training in inner-Party life and had a rather weak concept of the Party. A few old Party members also did not impose adequately stern demands on themselves. In view of this situation, the Party branch organized Liu Kuang-ch'ing, an old worker and a Communist, to teach a Party lesson entitled "Firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, perseveringly continue the revolution." Liu was already in his fifties. Despite his old age and poor physical health, he constantly fought in the coal pits throughout the past two decades, contributing much toward the revolution. He was rated many times as an advanced producer. When teaching the Party lesson, he cited facts of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and demonstrated theoretically the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and the necessity of Communists to perseveringly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Citing his personal experience, he concretely demonstrated the relations between grasping revolution and promoting production and performing one's duties well on one side and implementing the Party's basic line and achieving the Party's long-range target on the other side. He exhorted all to show concern for world affairs while working at the coal mine and to struggle perseveringly and make revolution through to the end.

This Party lesson roused the Party members' revolutionary spirit. Many young Party members unanimously expressed their will to firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line and take roots and make revolution in the coal mine as Liu Kuang-ch'ing did. Many old Party members also consciously tried to find their shortcomings and were resolved to go on making revolution without pause. This transportation team formerly worked rather

passively. Its coal output was often impeded by the interruption of service for coal wagons. Some workers called it "a losing team." In the past six months and more, because education for Party members was strengthened, this team carried out revolution and production with remarkable results. It was praised by the broad masses of miners.

When teaching a Party lesson entitled "Maintain close ties with the masses," Tsou Kuo-yu, a young miner and a Communist, took Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon and acutely criticized the "theory that the masses are backward." Citing facts of the mine and integrating theory with practice, he explained the relations between maintaining close ties with the masses and carrying out the correct line. This lesson caused strong reaction among the cadres and the Party members. The Party branch promptly called an enlarged meeting of its committee to make criticism and self-criticism, examine the problems of treating the masses, sum up experience and lessons. The committee members were determined to read and study perseveringly and conscientiously and to carry forward our Party's good style of maintaining close ties with the masses.

In the whole mine, since teaching of Party lessons was strengthened, seven Party members have been rated cadres or workers of "Iron Man" type and 74 Party members rated advanced producers or workers. About 50 percent of the backbone theorists in the mine are Party members.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Adopt Various Means To Educate New Party Members

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1975)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party branch of Shukuang Lamp Factory, Shanghai municipality, has adopted lively and diversified means to strengthen education for new Party members and to help them impose stern demands on themselves in accordance with the five requirements for Party members, continuously raise their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution and further solve the problem of entering the Party ideologically.

1. Meeting of the Party branch are held to cite the advanced and to set up models, so that the new Party members have an orientation for their study and a target to aim at. Leader of the starter group and a female Party member, Little Meng reads and studies conscientiously, takes an active part in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and leads comrades of the group in fulfilling or overfulfilling the production plan every month. Recently, she got together with the masses to review Chairman Mao's directive "Maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts," and to criticize revisionism and the slavish comprador philosophy. They perseveringly forged ahead and made revolution and overcame difficulties. In some 20 days, they triumphantly accomplished the task of trial making a new product. The leadership of the Party branch cited Little Meng's advanced deeds at a meeting of the Party branch and asked the Party members to strenuously fulfill the requirements for Party members laid down in the Party Constitution, to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to criticize revisionism and to serve the people wholeheartedly.

2. New Party members are asked to make ideological summations in accordance with the requirements for Party members and to report their ideological conditions to all Party members, so that the Party members, new and old, may encourage each other and make progress together. A new Party member, Little Hua made progress very quickly after being admitted into the Party and was elected to be a deputy secretary of the Party branch. The Party branch asked her to report to a meeting of the Party branch on her experience in studying the requirements for Party members, to review her progress since her admission into the Party, to find out her problems and to suggest the orientation for her future efforts. This was an excellent ideological summing-up for new Party members. The old Party members were also educated. They said: "The new Party members constantly contrast their deeds with the requirements for Party members, so that they make progress so fast. We have entered the Party and received education from the Party for a long period of time ,so we should all the more press ahead and catch up with them."

3. Grasp typical examples to make criticism and self-criticism and teach the new Party members to conscientiously fulfill the requirements for Party members. The Party branch constantly studies the ideological conditions of new Party members and makes criticism and self-criticism in

the light of the wrong ideas and deeds of some Party members, so as to teach all Party members to strictly fulfill the requirements for Party members. A new Party member did not make self-criticism when he had a shortcoming. A member of the Party branch called on him and had heart-to-heart chats with him time and again, sternly pointing out his shortcoming and helping him study the Party Constitution conscientiously, impose stern demands for himself in accordance with the requirements for Party members and make self-criticism bravely. When he saw his shortcoming more deeply, the Party branch held a meeting and let him talk about his experience in studying the five requirements for Party members in the light of his ideological conditions. In this way, he and other comrades were educated.

4. Motion pictures and publications are used to educate new Party members in the class concept and the mass concept. Sometimes, some new Party members could not correctly treat and might even echo certain wrong opinions. So the Party branch taught them, as Uncle Wanshan in the film "Green Pine Ridge" does, to make class analysis of the opinions in society, to "measure" them conscientiously, to correctly distinguish between right and wrong, and to firmly take the proletarian stand. For another instance, some new Party members hold that they can win praise from the masses once they work a bit hard before entering the Party but they will face direct, unsparing criticism from the masses once they are a bit careless in work after entering the Party, so they feel that "it is difficult to serve as a Party member" and "the masses are difficult to deal with." The Party branch selected some articles carried in some newspapers and other publications on how new Party members perseveringly continued the revolution, and organized the Party members to study them. Through discussion, these comrades learned that: Before entering the Party, we are ordinary workers; after entering the Party, we become members of the proletarian vanguard force. The stern demands the masses impose on us are reasonable and we cannot say that "the demands imposed by the masses are too high." The masses promptly point out the shortcomings and defects they find in the Party members--this represents their political concern and love for the Party members, and we cannot say that "the masses are difficult to deal with." Communists should humbly solicit opinions from the masses. They should do so before entering the Party, and they should all the more do so after entering the Party, so that they can continue to overcome their shortcomings, display their strong points and do their work better for the Party. (Based on a dispatch carried in Chieh-fang Jih-pao)

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Strengthen the Party's Leadership over the Workers', Women's and Youth Organizations

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1975)

The overwhelming majority of the leading members of the mass organizations, such as the trade unions, the women's federation and the Communist Youth League, in Lingshan hsien, Kwangsi, are new cadres emerging during the great proletarian cultural revolution. They have surging enthusiasm for the revolution, are bent on doing their work well but are inexperienced, and some of them are not good at grasping major issues. To strengthen leadership over these mass organizations, the Party committee of Lingshan hsien puts on its agenda of day-to-day tasks the problem of giving them help in work. Its secretary shows constant concern for their work. In addition, one deputy secretary and two standing committee members of the hsien committee who are assigned to grasp the Party's mass work get together with them constantly to study their work and sum up experience. The major issues are studied and decided on by the hsien committee.

The Party committee of Lingshan hsien pays attention to proceeding from the line to strengthen leadership over the mass organizations, such as the trade unions, the women's federation and the Communist Youth League, and actively leads them to grasp major issues, the line and political and ideological work.

Some cadres of the hsien's general trade union once thought that the major issues were grasped by the hsien committee, so that the trade union could just grasp some concrete matters. Seeing that food catering was not conducted well in some units, they reported the matter to the hsien committee and demanded a cooking class be held. The leading comrades of the hsien committee pointed out to the comrades of the trade union that it was correct to show concern for the workers' well-being, but they shouldn't forget the basic task of the trade union. They got together with the cadres of the trade union to study Chairman Mao's instructions on the work of trade unions, to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's revisionist line, so that the trade union cadres learned that the basic task for the trade union as a mass organization of the workers was to organize the workers to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to criticize revisionism and, under the Party's centralized leadership, to strive for adhering to the socialist road and accomplishing the Party's tasks. With its understanding raised to a higher level, the hsien's general trade union not only showed concern for the workers' well-being, but also devoted its principal energies to organizing the workers to read and study, to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to grasp revolution and promote production. Inspiring results were achieved in various branches of work.

The Party committee of Linghsna hsien pays attention to bringing into play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the cadres of the mass organizations such as the trade union, the women's federation and the Communist Youth League, gives them free reins in work, vigorously supports their

correct opinions and actively helps them solve difficult problems, so that they may build up their ability in the course of struggle and do their work well.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the hsien CYL committee, taking into consideration the corrosion of youths and children by class enemies in some areas, asked permission from the hsien Party committee to go carry out criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in Lingerh brigade, Nalung commune, and to conduct education in the Party's basic line. The hsien Party committee vigorously supported its suggestion. Taking the Party's basic line as the key link, the hsien CYL committee mobilized the broad masses of CYL members and youths to actively criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and carry out struggle against corrosion in the light of the actual conditions and hit hard at the class enemy's sabotage activities. It adopted various means to give the youths and children class education and education in the revolutionary traditions, thereby further raising the consciousness of the broad masses of CYL members and youths in class struggle and two-line struggle. The hsien Party committee and the CYL district committee popularized this experience.

Acting on the instructions given by the higher-level women's federation, the hsien women's federation selected Hsint'ang brigade, Fotzu commune, as an experimental point for mobilizing the women to study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and to penetratingly carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. At first, the comrades of the hsien women's federation lacked confidence. The hsien Party committee encouraged them to work boldly and gave them concrete guidance regarding their methods of work. Under the unified leadership of the brigade's Party branch, the comrades who came to stay in this brigade penetratingly aroused the women to roundly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the "theory that women are useless" spread by Lin Piao and his gang and the "Reader for Women" which was drenched with viruses of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, thereby greatly raising the women's consciousness in class struggle and two-line struggle. Over 90 percent of the women of the whole brigade participated in study in the political and cultural evening schools, whipping up an upsurge of studying the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and playing the role of "propping up half the heavens" in the three great revolutionary movements. The hsien Party committee promptly helped the hsien women's federation sum up his brigade's experience and popularized it throughout the hsien, giving impetus to unfolding the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

The Party committee of Lingshan hsien not only stresses that the mass organizations such as trade unions, the women's federation and the Communist Youth League must carry out activities in the light of the Party's central tasks, but also pays attention to bringing them into play in accordance with their characteristics. Under the unified leadership of the hsien Party committee, these mass organizations generally can readily act on the Party committee's call and make appropriate arrangements for carrying out the Party committee's plan.

Last spring, the hsien committee decided to take the farming machine works as a point for carrying out criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, formed a propaganda team with the cadres of the hsien's general trade union as the mainstay and sent it to stay and work at this point, and organized the broad masses of workers to study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and to penetratingly criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the light of actual conditions. In the whole works 31 workers' spare-time reading groups were set up. Participants in these groups represented over 70 percent of the total number of workers and staff members in this works. They compiled the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and gave lectures to the masses, winning their praise. Because study and criticism had been grasped, trade union work was carried out very well in this machine works. The comrades of the hsien general trade union helped the trade union of this works sum up its experience in strengthening its ideological and organizational building during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In this way, the comrades who formerly worried that "grasping central tasks would impede day-to-day work" realized that: The work of a department can be done well only when it is coordinated with the Party's central tasks.

Some time ago, some cadres of the hsien CYL committee held that: "The Party's work involves ten thousand tasks. The youths are invariably concerned with these tasks. Once the central task is grasped firmly, youth work is done at the same time." For some time, they did not carry out the CYL work in accordance with the characteristics of youths. The hsien Party committee promptly helped them in studying Chairman Mao's teaching "Apart from continuing to act in coordination with the Party in its central task, the Youth League should do its own work to suit the special characteristics of youth," and in analyzing the special characteristics of the work of the Communist Youth League, thereby making the orientation clear. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the hsien CYL committee organized the broad masses of CYL members and youths to read and study seriously and to penetratingly criticize the reactionary fallacy "one who excels in study may seek an official post" and Lin Piao's vilification of the settling of educated youths in mountainous and other rural areas. It also organized the youths to study the advanced deeds of Chin Hsun-hua, Hsing Yen-tzu, Chu K'e-chia and other comrades and to discuss such problems as "What are the ideal prospects for revolutionary youths?" and "How should rural youths take over their shift of the revolution?" At the same time, it summed up and popularized the experience acquired by the CYL branch of the Youth Tea Farm in Kaohua brigade in organizing youths to read and study, penetratingly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, carrying out education in the Party's basic line, unfolding proletarian cultural, literary and sports activities and urging the CYL members and youths to revolutionize their thinking. As a result, youth work was carried out rather vividly throughout the hsien.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Pay Attention To Recruiting Party Members from among Middle and Primary School Teachers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1975)

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party committee of Chouchuang commune, Chiangyin hsien, Kiangsu province, actively and prudently recruits into the Party distinguished teachers of middle and primary schools who are qualified for Party membership, thereby expanding the Party's contingent in schools, strengthening the Party's leadership and giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the revolution in education.

Formerly, some comrades of the Party committee of this commune neglected the building of Party organizations in middle and primary schools and paid no attention to training and educating the teachers who applied for Party membership.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, bearing in mind the conditions of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines, the Party committee of this commune conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building and came to realize that some middle and primary schools had few or no Party members and this would be very disadvantageous to the strengthening of the Party's leadership over the revolution in education and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of education. Therefore, whether attention is paid or not to developing the Party organizations in middle and primary schools is a problem concerning the occupation of the front of education by the proletariat. The commune Party committee also made a concrete analysis of the current situation of the middle and primary school teachers and was of the opinion that, after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a group of activists with rather high consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle had emerged from among the teachers and conditions were ripe for recruiting new Party members. With thinking raised to a higher level, the Party committee of the commune put the recruiting of new Party members from among teachers on its agenda of day-to-day tasks, took it as part of the content of strengthening the building of the primary Party organizatins, adopted various means to educate the activists among teachers in the Party Constitution and the Party's basic line, and helped them in continuously raising their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and their understanding of the Party.

In accordance with the policy of working actively and prudently and the formalities of recruiting new Party members as laid down in the Party Constitution, the commune Party committee recruits each candidate whose conditions have ripened. Five teachers have been recruited into the Party, two of them being female. They join other Party members and cadres in penetratingly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, thereby giving impetus to the development of the revolution in education. Thanks to the firm

grasp of Party building, the political atmosphere has thickened in these schools, the number of activists continues to grow, and school work takes on a new outlook.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Exemplarily Observe Party Discipline

-- an account of Communist Chang Hsueh-t'ien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1975)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Discipline is the guarantee for carrying out the line," and Communists should be "models in observing discipline."

Secretary of the Party branch and political instructor of the 4th Company of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army, Chang Hsueh-t'ien firmly bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, imposes stern demands on himself in accordance with the five requirements for Party members, and exemplarily observes Party discipline. The cadres and the fighters call him "a good secretary who observes discipline."

Once, Chang Hsueh-t'ien led the company to carry out a certain important task. When he was about to set off, a telegram informing of his father's death was dispatched from home, asking him to go home to handle the affairs. Attaching importance to the Party's interests, he told himself that he should not leave the company at this juncture and his home affairs could be handled by someone else in the family. He wrote home telling about the reason why he didn't go back, and led the company to set off on schedule.

Firmly carrying out the clarion calls issued by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee has become Chang Hsueh-t'ien's conscious action. He does so when he is with the Army, and he also does so when he is away from the Army. Last May, while on home leave, he learned that some educated youths had come to settle in his hometown. He thought to himself: Supporting the newborn things of socialism is in conformity to Chairman Mao's great call, which he should carry out resolutely. The first thing he did upon arrival at home was to visit these educated youths and have heart-to-heart chats with them, asking after their day-to-day life and inquiring into their ideological conditions. He also spared a room and cleaned it for them to live in, so that he could get together with them to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and teach them to take roots permanently in the countryside.

Chang Hsueh-t'ien consciously upholds the system which requires seeking advice from and making reports to the higher level. Whenever he handles an important problem, he promptly maks a report to the Party organization and seeks its advice. In doing a thing, he does it boldly and yet he does not make decision arbitrarily but puts the Company under the Party's centralized leadership.

The 4th Company was once far away from the higher-level leading organ and was carrying out a task in a certain municipality. The whole company was stationed at four separate points, shouldering heavy tasks of garrison and production. Acting on Chairman Mao's idea that "The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting contingent," the Party branch decided to take advantage of every free moment in the course of accomplishing various tasks

and to organize the Company to carry out military training by turns, so as to further improve the military quality of the commanders and fighters of the whole company. Chang thought to himself: "This decision is correct, but it should be reported to the higher level and consent should be obtained." So, he covered more than 60 li and reported to the higher-level Party committee on the Party branch's idea and its detailed plan of training. The higher-level Party committee confirmed the company's idea of not forgetting combat preparedness while carrying out non-combat tasks, and gave instructions regarding defects of the plan. Coming back to the company, Chang relayed the higher-level Party committee's opinion, amended the original plan of training and drew up new measures. As a result, the company achieved excellent results in all its tasks. Here, Chang learned still more deeply that: The system that requires seeking advice from and making reports to the higher level not only can help prompt exchange of information between the higher and the lower levels, but also enables the higher level "to help various localities guard against or minimize mistakes before or after the event."

Chang Hsueh-t'ien firmly bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Inner-Party criticism is a weapon for strengthening the Party organization and increasing its fighting capacity." During his five years of service as secretary of the Party branch, he has persevered in putting problems on the table, expresses his ideas at Party meetings, and guards against liberalism and non-organizational activities. In handling criticism from the higher level, he first conscientiously accepts the sensible parts if the criticism is not entirely correct, and then reflects his view to the higher level through the proper organizational channel.

Once, at a meeting of regimental cadres, a leading cadre criticized the 4th Company for violating the regulations on practice of economy and using tiles belonging to the battalion level to build a pigsty. Actually the 4th Company didn't do this. Chang thought to himself: The essence of this criticism is to ask us to pay attention to practicing economy; the 4th Company has not violated the regiment's regulations, but it still shows some signs of waste. Coming back to the company, he immediately organized the cadres and the fighters to study Chairman Mao's teachings "It is necessary to strictly practice economy" and "It is imperative to practice economy and make revolution," relayed to them the essence of the instructions given by the regimental leadership, examined the signs of waste and drew up measures governing strict practice of economy. After that, he specially called on the regimental leadership and reported to it the company's conditions of implementing the instructions on strict practice of economy. At the same time, he pointed out that the higher level's criticism was at variance with actual conditions and asked the higher-level leading comrades to make investigations in handling problems. What he did also taught the higher-level leading comrades a lesson and made them pay attention to improving their styles of thinking.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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He Constantly Maintains the Same Revolutionary Enthusiasm

-- an account of Communist Chou Shih-shan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 9, 1975)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Comrade Chou Shih-shan firmly bears in mind the Party's basic line charted by Chairman Mao and strives vigorously for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. He maintains and carries forward the same revolutionary enthusiasm as he did during the period of revolutionary war, and has inexhaustible vitality. He consciously resists corrosion by the bourgeois life style and constantly preserves the political color of the proletariat. He vigorously puts into practice the five requirements for Party members as laid down in the Party Constitution and plays the role of a Communist as vanguard and model. It behooves us very much to study his deeds very well.

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Recently, the leading organ of the navy's East China Sea Fleet of the People's Liberation Army issued a notice to commend Chou Shih-shan--a veteran fighter making revolution with surging vigor and vitality--conferring on him a meritorious service award, second grade, and calling upon the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the units under it to learn from him, to take solid action in criticizing the bourgeoisie and the doctrines of Lin Piao, Confucius and Mencius, and to carry the proletarian revolution through to the end.

Chou Shih-shan is deputy director of a certain airdrome of the aviation unit under the East China Sea Fleet. In the thirty years after he joined the revolution, he has constantly been maintaining his surging revolutionary fighting spirit. During the period of the revolutionary war, he fought vigorously and worked actively. During the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat after the nationwide liberation, he firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, preserved and carried forward our Party's and our Army's honorable tradition of hard struggle, and constantly maintained his revolutionary youth and vitality.

He Displays the Death-Defying Spirit He Displayed During the Years of Revolutionary War

All through the year, people can hardly see Chou Shih-shan take a rest. The light in his dormitory is switched on the earliest in the morning and turned off the latest at night. Even on holidays, he devotes his energies to work. During flight training when the cadres and the fighters take rests by turns, he often works without interruption; he won't leave even if there is a single item of work unfinished. Seeing the dim shadow

of a man on the runway at dawn, the fighters in the airport know that it must be Chou Shih-shan examining the preparations for flight. When seeing the flashes of a flashlight in the distance after the last night flight has taken off, the fighters engaged in ground service are sure that it must be Chou Shih-shan finishing up his work. Seeing that he is overwhelmed with fatigue, the young comrades say: "You are so old. You mustn't work so hard." He replies: "I am older than you are. It is only correct for me to do still more work!"

Initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution has further roused Chou Shih-shan's consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He learns that: Consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is a long-term campaign. A Communist or revolutionary fighter should link every item of his work with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and should "maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry revolutionary work through to the end."

The great proletarian cultural revolution was still at its stage of in-depth development when the unit to which Chou Shih-shan belonged set out for the South Sea Front to carry out combat tasks. The chief of staff of the flight regiment, Chou Shih-shan burned with enthusiasm and threw himself into war preparations. He not only organized the personnel of the headquarters to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution and aroused all to take solid action to defend the fruits of the great cultural revolution, but also went to the fore to personally inspect the combat and non-combat tasks. He gathered a relapse of an internal disorder. Enduring his pains, he firmly stood at his fighting position. The doctor on duty at the airport measured his body temperature: Higher than 39 degrees! The doctor said: "Go quickly to take a rest!" Shaking his head, Chou replied: "The battle needs me. I cannot leave."

During the great movements to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work and to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chou Shih-shan diligently studied the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, roundly criticized Lin Piao's reactionary program of patterning himself after Confucius and advocating "restrain oneself and return to propriety" and his crimes in pushing the bourgeois military line and undermining the building of the Army. He was enlightened more deeply, saw things more clearly and was firmer in revolutionary determination. He worked uninterruptedly like a motor at full speed.

Last September, an upsurge of training was whipped up in the army unit. Chou Shih-shan led a detachment of the airdrome to go out of the barracks and carry out field training. As soon as he came to the training site, he put down his knapsack and joined the fighters in transporting the military equipment, setting up tents and putting up temporary work sheds and evacuation points. When the army unit carried out training in daytime, Chou Shih-shan joined the fighters in crawling and wallowing in the dirt.

At night, citing his experience in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, he gave lectures on Chairman Mao's military thinking, tore off Lin Piao's mask of an "invincible general," and encouraged all to carry out training strictly and take solid action to roundly criticize Lin Piao's crimes in undermining the building of our Army. Throughout the course of field training, Chou Shih-shan was busy from dawn to dusk and worked with inexhaustible vigor.

Working with the same vigor and the same revolutionary enthusiasm which he displayed in the years of revolutionary war, Chou Shih-shan influenced and educated the cadres and the fighters. The broad masses of commanders and fighters showed no fear of hardship and fatigue and arduously carried out military training, thereby heightening their tactical and technical levels. They were commended by the higher level.

He Maintains the Natural Political Color of the Proletariat

In the old society, Chou Shih-shan, his father and his grandfather worked as hired labor. He lived by begging and worked for a landlord when he was young. After participating in the revolution, he never forgets his sufferings in the old society but constantly maintains the natural political color of the proletariat.

He is a regimental cadre, but he always lives in strict frugality. For many years, he lived together with the staff officers, secretaries and civil servants. He said: "I feel easy living together with others." Without letting him know it, the administrative department spared a room and moved his bedroll into it. Before long, however, this room got a new usage: He yields the room to visiting relatives of any member in the dormitory, while he himself takes his bedroll with him and "fights guerrilla warfare." Later, he simply moved to live together with the staff officers, and he and a staff officer shared a double-deck bed. Usually when he goes to the companies, he rides a bicycle if it is a fine day; he goes on foot if it rains. Going to attend a meeting held in another locality, he insists on taking a public bus and seldom takes a private car. One night, he was on his way back after attending a meeting in another locality. Getting down from the train, he found that the urban bus service had already stopped running. Carrying his luggage on his back and braving the cold wind, he walked more than 20 li to the regimental headquarters. Seeing him, the comrades felt bad and blamed him for not calling for a car. He replied: "Walking does me good. Ican exercise my legs. During the warring years, we sometimes didn't see the sun and had to walk more than 100 li at night. Now that the conditions are better, I should not let my legs become idle."

The airdrome is the rear service and supply department of the aviation unit. It handles money and material. Being its deputy director, Chou Shih-shan constantly upholds the Party's principle and seeks no private interests.

Once, Chou Shih-shan wanted to send something by post. He needed a small wooden box. This kind of box was not available at the post office.

Learning this, a comrade said: "Ask the carpenter of the buildings section to make one for you!" Chou replied: "I cannot use the wood that belongs to the public." Bursting into laughter, this comrade said: "You only need a small piece the size of your palm. What does it matter?" Chou Shih-shan answered seriously: "Comrade Wang Kuo-fu paid attention to avoiding taking too much when he bought some straw from the collective. How can I take a piece of wood for my private use?"

Chou Shih-shan drew up three rules for himself to observe: Do not seek comfort in daily life, but take glory in hard work; do not appropriate public property for private use, but guard against corruption and serve the interests of the public; do not seek privilege, but serve well as an ordinary fighter.

To show concern for him, the army unit allotted him some food, which he firmly refused. It happened that a comrade was to go on official business to a place near Chou's hometown, so he took it to Chou's wife without letting him know. Later, when Chou learned this, he ruminated over this problem: If one seeks privilege in daily life, one will ideologically take oneself as a special person and will be in danger of changing one's political color. He told his wife: "We leaders must do as the masses do and should not seek privilege. In future, you must not accept anything without a note from me, no matter who sends it to you."

Chou Shih-shan adheres to the Party's principle and conscientiously makes revolution, winning praise from the comrades. The comrades say: In Chou Shih-shan, you will not find arrogant, apathetic and bureaucratic airs; in him, there is only the vigor and vitality to make revolution.

He Always Shows Concern for the Masses

Chou Shih-shan always recalls the scenes during the war years when officers and men fought as one to win nationwide victory. He deeply feels that he who makes revolution can never for a moment divorce himself from the masses.

People often see Chou Shih-shan and some cadres and fighters standing together at the take-off line or in the airplane shed and talking about their thinking and their families. He always has a small notebook in his pocket. He readily writes down any problems discovered in work, any suggestions made by the fighters and any demands made by the masses. He will solve the problems one by one when he comes back to his office.

It was noon one day when Chou Shih-shan came to the airport. Lunch was being served in the airport mess hall. A fighter had just taken half of his meal when he was called away on official business. The food was cold when he came back. Looking into the matter, Chou Shih-shan discovered that the comrades on duty at the airport were so busy that they could not have their meals on schedule and they sometimes were interrupted several times at one meal, so that their food was often cold. He told himself that people would easily develop stomach trouble if they ate in this way. Coming back

to the airdrome, he took out his small notebook and made this suggestion to the Party committee: Immediately order a kerosene stove for the airport mess hall, so that the comrades who cannot have their meal on schedule may heat their food at any time. Not long after that, a kerosene stove was sent to the airport mess hall. The comrades on duty had hot meals to eat.

Chou Shih-shan takes every fighter as his class brother. When the fighters show some problems in their work, he does not criticize and reprimand them exclusively, but patiently does political and ideological work on them and educates them to correct their mistakes, put down their loads and advance light-heartedly. He often says: "In doing his work, a cadre should think of the problem by standing at the leading position and must also see things from the viewpoint of the fighters." Two of the company truck drivers once collided while carrying out their tasks. Coming to the truck company, Chou asked them in deep concern: "Are you hurt?" Then, he asked them to give a detailed account of their collision and helped them analyze the cause of the accident. His stern criticism and sincere expectation educated these two fighters deeply. When this conversation began, the two fighters pulled long faces; at the end of the conversation, they smiled and their nervousness and worries disappeared. After that, they conscientiously corrected their mistakes and were determined to drive their trucks well for the revolutionary cause.

Early last year, the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius was under way all over the country. Snow fell one night. Chou Shih-shan was reading works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Looking out of the window, he immediately thought of the fighters standing on guard. Putting down the book he was reading, he went out, braving the winds and snow, and rushed to the sentry posts.

That night, Chou Shih-shan spent more than three hours inspecting the sentry posts and covered some ten li, braving the winds and snow.

New fighter Ch'en K'e-teng had just taken over his shift at the sentry post of the No. 2 squad of the 1st platoon. Chou kindly asked him his name and when he joined the Army. Then, he said: "The worse the weather, the more we should heighten vigilance." Feeling Little Ch'en's coat, he added: "The weather is cold. Take care that you won't catch cold."

Little Ch'en looked at Chou Shih-shan: His coat is covered with a layer of snow flakes, and the leggings of his trousers were wet. He was so deeply touched that he couldn't say a word. Coming off duty, he lay in bed and could not go to sleep. He sat up and wrote this in his diary:

"The revolutionary forerunners fought bravely and feared no sacrifice for the revolutionary cause during the war years; today, they continue to work arduously for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our Deputy Director Chou is a good cadre like them. I must learn from him, stand every sentry shift well for the Party and the people, and prove myself a good fighter for Chairman Mao."

- NCNA reporter and People's Navy reporter

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Intensify Education for New Party Members

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Feb ruary 9, 1975)

The Party committee of Tutien commune, Hoyang hsien, Shensi province, not only attaches importance to the work of developing the Party organizations, but also pays attention to firmly grasping education for new Party members and helping them make progress continuously after entering the Party and further raise their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution.

In the past few years, almost all new Party members recruited in Tutien commune studied diligently, dared to struggle, and had rather high consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. But, a few comrades showed problems of one sort or another after entering the Party. This situation drew the close attention of the commune Party committee. After making a serious analysis, it held that: This is a reflection of class struggle in society within the Party and represents the corrosion and influence of the new Party members by the bourgeois ideology. This also reflects the objective law of class struggle. But, there also are problems in the work of the Party committee and the Party branches. Some leading members wrongly hold that "once the candidate for Party membership has been accepted, education and training for him will come to an end," so they slacken ideological education for the new Party members. This shows that intensifying education for new Party members is an urgent task facing the Party organizations.

After that, the commune Party committee put the problem of educating new Party members on the agenda of its daily tasks, constantly analyzed the ideological activity of the new Party members, called meetings of secretaries of Party branches and members of the committees of Party organizations to study Chairman Mao's line of Party building, to report on and examine the work of educating new Party members and summing up and exchanging experience. The leading members of the Party committees also went separately and deeply to the primary level to promptly inquire into and solve the problems arising in the course of educating new Party members. They also adopted various means, such as running study classes, teaching Party lessons and strengthening organizational life, to organize new Party members to repeatedly study the Party's basic line and to continue deepening their understanding of the basic Marxist theories on class struggle, the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party committee of the commune teaches the new Party members to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Our struggle needs Marxism" while bearing in mind the history of two-line struggle within the Party, and helps them see that the essence of the two-line struggle within the Party is the problem of whether Marxism or revisionism should be carried out, and that only by reading and studying conscientiously can they build up their ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism and can they play the role of Communists as vanguard and model in the violent, complicated class struggle and two-line struggle.

Thus educated, the broad masses of new Party members raise their consciousness in studying the Marxist theories. Over 80 percent of the new Party members throughout the commune have become activists of the contingents of theorists among poor and lower-middle peasants.

Li Hsiu-lan, a new Party member, formerly held that she "was old and illiterate, so that she had great difficulties in studying theories." Educated by the Party organization, she raised her consciousness in reading and study. She could not read, but she asked other people to teach her; she did not understand what was written, but she asked other people to explain it to her, and she memorized and appreciated the passage character by character, and sentence by sentence. She spoke actively at many criticism meetings held by the commune, the brigade and the production team.

New Party member Wang Chi-pao formerly had a weak concept of class struggle. Now he takes the lead in uncovering, criticizing and struggling against the dishonest landlord elements, and leads the masses to hit at the class enemy's sabotage activities. The masses say: "Chi-pao has become a brave fighter in the struggle against the enemy."

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the commune Party committee -- taking into consideration the fact that a small number of new Party members had the tendency of cherishing arrogance and complacency and divorcing themselves from the masses after entering the Party -- led various Party branches to organize the new Party members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings on the mass line, to criticize the reactionary fallacies spread by Lin Piao and his gang, such as "the highest are wise, and the lowest are stupid," "the theory of entering the Party in order to seek an official post," and "the theory that the masses are backward," thereby making them understand that: The style and the line are closely linked with each other. Only by carrying forward the Party's excellent style of maintaining close ties with the masses can we correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Now, the overwhelming majority of new Party members can consciously participate in collective productive labor and discuss problems with the masses. They are commended by the masses.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Uphold the System Requiring Appraisal of Party Members

by

the Party branch of Ichang Municipal No. 2 Middle School, Hupeh

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 9, 1975)

Since 1971, we have made it a practice to ask the masses outside the Party to appraise the Party members once every semester. Practice in the past three years and more shows that perseveringly carrying out the activities of appraising the Party members is indispensable to strengthening the Party's ideological development and bringing into full play the role of the Party branch as a bastion in combat and the role of the Party members as vanguard and model.

"Criticism should stress the political side." In the course of appraisal, we pay attention to firmly grasping the line as the key link and guard against getting entangled in trivial matters of daily life. We focus the appraisal on the committee of the Party branch and arouse the masses to help the Party branch implement still better the Party's line, directives and policies. In December 1973, for instance, we did not promptly organize the teachers and students to study and discuss little red guard fighter Huang Shuai's diary and the accompanying Jen-min Jih-pao editor's note, for fear that this would impede the term examination. The masses acutely pointed out to the Party branch: "Should we grasp major issues or the examination?" We felt that the criticism from the masses hit the point, so we made a serious study and corrected our mistake. As a result, the revolution in school education took a new step forward.

In appraising the Party members, the masses put forward opinions on each Party member in accordance with the five requirements for Party members, and asked him to carry forward his achievements, overcome his mistakes and continue to advance. A Party member was called "a nice fellow" by the masses. But, he said that there was nothing unusual with this title, and all he had to do was to carry out his work well. In the course of appraisal, the masses not only confirmed his strong point of having revolutionary vigor, but also analyzed the danger that he lacked strong militancy. This touched him deeply. In the light of his actual thinking, he studied the Party's basic line, thus raising his consciousness of two-line struggle. He took the lead in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and carrying out active ideological struggle.

Mobilizing the masses to appraise the Party members is for the purpose of raising the Party members' consciousness of two-line struggle. After each appraisal, the Party members should be helped in correctly analyzing the opinions of the masses, vigorously heightening their consciousness in two-line struggle and conscientiously changing their world outlook. Therefore, we closely link the appraisal of Party members with the teaching

of Party lessons and, in the light of the problems existing generally or more conspicuously among the Party members, teach the Party lessons well and conduct education in the Party's basic line with a definite object in mind. For instance, after taking the post of cadre, some Party members cherish arrogance and complacency. After being criticized by the masses, they make some progress but, before long, commit the same mistake again. In view of this state of affairs, the Party branch charges its secretary to teach the Party lesson entitled "It is valuable for one to know oneself well." Bearing in mind his past lesson of failing to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line very well because he divorced himself from the masses, this secretary made an analysis of himself. After hearing this Party lesson, the comrades realized that arrogance and complacency were not a minor problem but a major issue concerning whether or not they could carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They heightened their consciousness in fighting arrogance and wiping away complacency.

Upholding the system requiring appraisal of Party members helps promote revolutionization of the Party members' thinking, strengthens the Party's fighting capacity and cements the relations between the Party members and the masses. Close unity between the Party members and the masses further promotes the deep-going development of the revolution in education.

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Solicit Opinions from the Masses, Accept Supervision by the Masses

by

the Party Branch of No. 7 Brigade, Yenho Commune,
Jutung Hsien, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 9, 1975)

Some time ago, we made an achievement in our work and were commended by the higher level. Some members of our Party branch committee felt elated in the face of this achievement. They refused to accept opinions from the masses, carried out their work according to their own opinions and slackened their efforts to impose stern demands on themselves. This impaired the relations between the cadres and the masses. To overcome this defect and improve its work, the Party branch committee repeatedly studied the Party's basic line charted by Chairman Mao, the report made by Comrade Wang Hung-wen on the revision of the Party Constitution, and the Party Constitution, reviewed Chairman Mao's teachings on the cementing of relations with the masses, criticized Lin Piao's crimes in peddling "the highest are wise, and the lowest are stupid" and vilifying the revolutionary masses, and summed up the lessons of some cadres who committed mistakes in the past. This helped all raise their consciousness in accepting supervision from the masses and to realize that if they did not correctly handle the opinions of the masses, they would fail to distinguish between the right and the wrong and to see the correct orientation during the complicated class struggle and would slide onto the sidetrack of revisionism. After this study, some comrades actively made self-criticism and sincerely asked all others to give them help. The masses were very happy to see these comrades' determination to remedy their defects and their sincerity in accepting opinions from others. After that, these comrades remained humble and prudent, worked in a down-to-earth manner, discussed problems with the masses, and consciously participated in collective productive labor. They were welcomed by the masses.

We have also drawn a few measures for inviting supervision from the masses: Open-door rectification campaigns are held regularly and the masses inside and outside the Party are asked to express their opinions on the work done by the Party branch; the Party committee members constantly have heart-to-heart chats and exchange information with each other and promptly study the criticism and demands made by the masses; meetings are held periodically to solicit opinions from the Party members and the representatives of the masses, so as to remedy the defects and correct the mistakes in work. In this way, the "squad members" consciously place themselves under the supervision of the masses.

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Party General Branch of Paip'anyao Brigade Educates the Party Members in the Party's Basic Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 9, 1975)

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party general branch of Paip'anyao brigade of Huangt'ukang commune in Fengt'ai district skirting Peking municipality perseveringly conducts the Party's organizational life to intensify education in ideological and political line for the Party members and to resist corrosion by the bourgeois ideology. Remarkable results have been achieved in this connection.

In the face of the excellent current situation, some class enemies changed their tactics and used the ideas of the exploiting classes and the traditional ideas to win over and corrode the Party-member cadres. After analyzing and studying the new situation of class struggle, the Party general branch of Paip'anyao brigade decided to include the unfolding of struggle against corrosion as an important content in the Party life meetings. It organized the Party members to conscientiously study the Party's basic line and, citing the facts, to give an account of class struggle in this brigade, to recognize the special characteristics of class struggle at the present stage and to strengthen their consciousness in resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideology. Through this study and discussion, the Party members deepened their understanding of the Party's basic line, promptly organized the masses to criticize the class enemies who did not honestly accept remolding, allowed these class enemies only to behave themselves well and did not allow them to speak and act in an unruly way.

A Party member of Fengchuang No. 3 production team formerly had a blurred concept of class struggle. Now, he has raised his consciousness of class struggle. He boldly uncovers the class enemy's sabotage activity and converts the "sugar-coated bullet" used by the class enemy to corrode the Party members into the "bullet" for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. The change in this Party member also teaches other Party members a very impressive lesson.

The struggle between the two roads in the sphere of economy is also reflected inside the Party. The brigade's Party general branch stresses the importance of the Party life meeting to teach the Party members to perseveringly follow the socialist road. With the Party's basic line as the key link, the Party members analyze the various expressions of the capitalist tendencies in the countryside and criticize Confucius' and Mencius' reactionary fallacy of "the superior man thinks in terms of righteousness, the inferior man in terms of gain." This makes all understand that: To lead the masses in achieving socialism, the Communists must impose stern demands on themselves in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Party Constitution, take the lead in criticizing and resisting the capitalist tendencies, and must never allow capitalism to develop unchecked. With their thinking raised to a higher level, they go into action more consciously. They go on their own initiative to do ideological work among the masses and unite with the masses to embark on the socialist road.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Promote the Distinguished Young Cadres to the Leading Positions

- experience acquired by the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee in actively training young cadres under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 19, 1975)

Acting on Chairman Mao's instruction "Train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution," the Party committees at all levels in Tientsin municipality actively select a group of distinguished young cadres and promote them to the principal leading posts at various levels. Since the 10th Party Congress, the municipal committee and the Party committees at the ch'ü, hsien and bureau levels have promoted some young cadres to the leading posts to assume principal leadership work. Seventy-eight percent of big factories employing over 1,000 workers and rural people's communes are staffed with young cadres taking charge of principal leadership work. During the three great revolutionary movements, this group of young cadres have further raised their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and have built up their ability to make revolution.

Leaders Take the Lead in Breaking with Conservative Ideas

Is it necessary to select and promote a group of young people to the principal leading positions at various levels? This was the first question the Tientsin Municipal Party Committee met in training successors to the revolution. Some leading comrades held that the young people "were fresh, inexperienced and immature and were incapable of carrying heavy loads." Others held that cadres should be selected and promoted in the way of "growing one crop after another," that is, the young succeeding to the middle-aged, and the middle-aged to the old. Still others held that "the present leading group has no lack of hands, and its members are not old and still can work for some time," so they suggested promoting the young people slowly. Due to these conservative ideas, there were only a small number of young people posted as members of Party committees or revolutionary committees at various levels, and few of them assumed principal leading posts.

After the 10th Party Congress, the standing committee members of the Party Tientsin Municipal Committee, especially the several secretaries, repeatedly studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress and Chairman Mao's instructions on the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and examined the conservative ideas the Municipal Committee cherished in selecting and promoting young cadres. They came to understand that:

The attitude toward the problem of training successors to the revolution is a problem of the line and a major issue concerning whether or not the Marxist-Leninist line charted for us by Chairman Mao can be implemented

continuously. Training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause is needed in the fight against and the prevention of revisionism and is geared to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and is a question of fundamental importance to the proletarian revolutionary cause for a hundred years. It must be put into effect on a solid basis as quickly as possible.

Some old comrades learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Chairman Mao long ago instructed us to train successors to the revolutionary cause. This problem was again emphasized in the 10th Party Congress. We must firmly grasp it without fail." All unanimously agreed that: The key to promoting the young people to the higher level lies in breaking with the conservative ideas and correctly orienting the ideological and political line for the leaders.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the municipal committee led the leading comrades at all levels to penetratingly criticize the idealist "theory of genius" trumpeted by Lin Piao and his gang and to eliminate the pernicious influence of looking down upon the young people, while bearing in mind the violent struggle between the two classes and between the two lines over the question of training successors to the revolutionary cause; to criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and his gang in disavowing the fruit of victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and vilifying the newborn things of socialism, and to approach the problem of training successors to the revolutionary cause by raising it to the high plane of consolidating and developing the achievements of the great cultural revolution and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. Many comrades pointed out penetratingly: Those who insist that young cadres must be perfect in all aspects have actually gone against Chairman Mao's teaching that knowledge and ability are derived only from social practice, and have been poisoned by the idealist "theory of genius." Being particular about qualifications and seniority and despising the "children's group"--this in essence is an expression of the idea of grading upheld by the exploiting classes. All these erroneous ideas suppress the growth of the newly emerging force and impede the development of the revolutionary cause.

From the fact that a group of new young cadres emerging since the great cultural revolution in Tientsin municipality had grown up quickly after taking the leading posts, all comrades saw more clearly that the conservative ideas were wrong. Some old comrades learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Only when we act without any selfish considerations can we welcome the young cadres to surpass us, enthusiastically train successors to the revolutionary cause and make our Party's cause develop on the established foundation and become ever more prosperous."

After reviewing the course of their growth, many old cadres got rid of their wrong ideas and distrusting and despising the young people. They said: "Formerly we did not acquire experience before assuming leadership work. Instead, trained and educated by the Party, we gradually acquired experience in leadership work through a long course of practice. Today. the young people diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and have been tempered in the storms of the great cultural revolution,

so they have relatively high consciousness of two-line struggle and make progress rather quickly. As long as we enthusiastically give them training and help in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, they will definitely grow up healthily and take over their shift of the revolution."

With thinking unified and understanding raised to a higher level, the municipal Party committee unswervingly and firmly put the work in this respect on a solid basis organizationally. The municipal Party committee and the various other Party committees at the ch'ü, hsien and bureau levels put the work of selecting and promoting young cadres as their agenda of important daily tasks and drew up plans and measures for carrying out this work actively. In checking over the lists of leading groups, the municipal Party committee held in abeyance for the time being those which did not include young cadres as required. Because the Party committees were determined to grasp this work time and again, a group of outstanding youths in the whole municipality took up principal leading posts and shouldered the heavy loads within not too long a period of time.

Uphold the Five Requirements and Take the Mass Line

What kind of people should be selected, and in accordance with what standard should selection be made? This was another question met by the Party Tientsin Municipal Committee in selecting and promoting young cadres. Some comrades liked to select the "obedient" ones, saying that such people were "cautious and reliable." Others neglected the political requirements and wanted to select those who "worked methodically," saying that such people were "capable." Still others considered age, and not practical experience, and some of them even held that "the younger, the better." Should the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause as charted by Chairman Mao, or any other standards be upheld? This is a reflection of the two-line struggle in selecting and promoting cadres.

In order to select and promote cadres in strict accordance with the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause charted by Chairman Mao, the Party Tientsin Municipal Committee led the leading comrades at all levels to repeatedly study the three basic principles "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard,and don't intrigue and conspire" charted by Chairman Mao, to penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's revisionist line for cadres, and to uncover the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by Lin Piao and his gang in hitting at and fabricating charges against the revolutionary cadres, shielding their own men, recruiting followers for private ends and frenziedly attempting to usurp Party leadership and seize state power. All comrades realized that: The five requirements and the three basic principles charted by Chairman Mao are the proletariat's basic demand for "appointing people who are capable," the intensive embodiment of "having both virtue and ability," and the only correct standard for selecting and training young cadres, and there absolutely cannot be any other standards.

In selecting and promoting young cadres in accordance with the five requirements, the municipal Party committee pays particular attention to three problems: First, break through the circles of the public offices and lay emphasis on selecting and promoting young cadres from among workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Second, attach importance to selecting and promoting activists who have emerged during the great cultural revolution. Third, select and promote the greatest possible number of distinguished young people who have received some training in work at the primary level. Eighty percentof the young cadres selected and promoted in this spirit to the posts of deputy directors at the ch'ü, hsien and bureau levels or higher in the whole municipality are workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. The several young cadres in the municipal committee are comrades from among workers and peasants. At the same time, the Party committees at all levels criticize the reactionary concept of "male superiority and female inferiority" and pay attention to selecting and promoting female cadres. Attention is also paid to selecting and promoting to the leading groups the educated youths who have maintained good ties with the workers and peasants.

In order to correctly treat the activists emerging during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the municipal committee leads the leading comrades at all levels to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings on correctly treating the revolutionary newborn things and correctly approaching the mainstream and the tributaries, to criticize the wrong attitude of one-sidedly emphasizing the young cadres' shortcomings, and to criticize the expressions of being friendly to those who once supported us, shunning those who once criticized us and "exclusively appointing those who are our friends." A group of distinguished youths who emerged during the great cultural revolution have been selected and promoted to the leading posts in accordance with the five requirements.

The Tientsin Municipal Party Committee also pays attention to preventing and overcoming the signs of exclusively considering age while neglecting the five requirements and ignoring practical experience. It has insisted on selecting and promoting a group of distinguished young people--who have both virtue and ability, are young, have received tempering at the primary level and have practical experience--to the principal leading posts at the ch'ü, hsien and bureau levels or higher.

A deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Municipal No. 1 Commercial Bureau formerly served as a sales assistant, a propaganda secretary, and secretary of the bureau's CYL committee, and was responsible for a mass organization during the great cultural revolution. Being tempered in practical work at the primary level, he shouldered his load rather competently after being promoted to the leading post.

In selecting and promoting young cadres in strict accordance with the five requirements, it is necessary to uphold the mass line and integrate the leaders with the masses.

The Party committee of Nanchiao ch'ü wanted to select a deputy secretary from among the young cadres. The several leading cadres could not single out anyone after repeated discussions. Later, acting on Chairman Mao's

teaching "In all the practical work of our Party, all correct leadersip is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses,'" they went among the masses and extensively solicited opinions from the commune and brigade levels. After making repeated comprisons, they selected a distinguished young cadre of the brigade level. This comrade performed his duties very well after being posted deputy secretary of the ch'ü committee. Summing up their experience, the leading comrades of the ch'ü committee said: "The cadres in general and the masses know very clearly whether a certain cadre has fulfilled the five requirements or not. Only by taking the mass line can we widen our scope and make correct and good selections."

Let Young Cadres Shoulder Heavy Loads and Brave the Storm

Should the young cadres, after being promoted to the higher level, be given heavy loads to carry and receive tempering and grow up in the course of struggle, or be given an empty title and taken on as an ornament? This is another reflection of the struggle between the two kinds of ideology and between the two lines in the problem of selecting and promoting young cadres. After studying Chairman Mao's teaching "they should be given work to do, so that they can learn lessons and build up their ability in the course of doing this work," the Party committees at all levels in Tientsin municipality understand more clearly that the correct orientation of training young cadres is to give them free rein when they receive tempering in the storms of the revolution. In the past few years, they have adopted various means to train the young cadres: Some of them charge the young cadres with some independent items of work, so that the young cadres, with help from the old comrades, can investigate conditions, master the policy, handle problems and build up their ability to work independently; others send the young cadres to the primary level to serve as No. 1 man, so as to receive tempering in all branches of work; still others hold the young cadres responsible for the important or urgent tasks of their units, so as to cultivate their capacity of organization and leadership. The important meetings held by the municipal committee and by the Party committees at the ch'ü, hsien and bureau levels are, as a rule, participated in by the young comrades, so that these young comrades may see the situation as a whole and broaden their scope.

Since last year, under the leadership of the Party committees, many units have charged young cadres to lead work teams to stay and work at the primary level, so that these young cadres can brave the storm and face the world during the mass struggle. The Party committee of Tientsin Railway Subbureau decided to send a newly-promoted young deputy secretary to lead a team to stay and work at the Tientsin Station and to grasp the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. This young deputy secretary joined the workers in study and criticism and in studying the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, thereby summing up some typical items of experience, which played a role in pushing forward the movement in this subbureau. He himself also received excellent tempering.

In a campaign to wrest oil, the Party committee of Takang Oilfield decided to charge a young cadre who was a deputy commander of the oilfield

to be commander-in-chief in this campaign. With help from two old cadres, he grasped criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and promoted construction tasks. The work was carried out with excellent results. He also raised his level of leadership.

While giving the young comrades free rein in work, the Party committees at various levels pay attention to preventing the tendency of leaving them alone and giving them neither leadership nor help. In which aspect should the young cadres be helped with emphasis? The majority of the old cadres hold that emphasis should be laid on helping the young comrades by educating them in ideology and political line, so that they can basically raise their line consciousness and theoretical level; in this way, the young comrades can fully display their strong points and quickly build up their ability. The municipal committee promptly popularizes the experience in this connection and leads the Party committees at all levels under it to emphatically help the young cadres in studying the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, studying the Party's basic line and policies and studying the excellent style of finding truth from facts and following the mass line, and the honorable traditions of remaining modest and prudent and fighting against hardships. The several old comrades among the secretaries of the municipal committee often have heart-to-heart chats with the several young secretaries, so as to inquire into the conditions of their study, work and thinking and to remind them to grasp the major issues, the line and political and ideological work and guard against and resist the attack by the bourgeois ideology. The municipal committee and the Party committees of the ch'ü, hsien and bureau levels have separately held study classes for worker-peasant cadres and organized the young cadres to study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, so as to continuously raise their Marxist theoretical level.

In the past few years, after being promoted to the leading posts, the young cadres in Tientsin municipality study together with the new and old cadres, so that they can encourage each other. This plays an excellent role in promoting revolutionization of the leading group and strengthening the fighting capacity of the leading group. These young comrades come from the primary level and maintain close ties with the masses, so they can promptly reflect the opinions and demands of the masses; they are sensitive ideologically, are militant, dare to think and to act, and are rich in the spirit of going against the tide; they are full of vigor and vitality, study diligently and make progress actively, so they are a vigorous, newborn force in the leading group. Many old cadres feel that a leading group comprising young comrades is really different from another without young comrades.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Discard This Mistaken View and You Will See Cadres All Around You

by

T'ang Sheng-p'ing (唐生平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 19, 1975)

Actively train new cadres and select and promote the distinguished young cadres to the leading posts at various levels--this is a task of great strategical significance. The experience of Tientsin municipality in training young cadres shows that the key to carrying out this task well lies in correctly orienting the leaders' thinking and line.

Training, selecting and promoting the distinguished young cadres to the leading posts at various levels is a deep-going ideological revolution, which will inevitably meet with various kinds of ideological hindrances. This is an objective reflection of class struggle and two-line struggle. Many Party organizations conscientiously study the Party's basic line, criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary declining class, and conscientiously handle the work of training, selecting and promoting the young cadres by standing on the high plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. Because their ideological and political line is correct, they constantly have the initiative in this deep-going ideological revolution. But, a few comrades do not act in this way. They say that they support the policy of training, selecting and promoting young cadres. But, once they come to the concrete problem of selecting the right persons, they shake their heads and say that this one is not good enough and the other is not up to standard; or, they just push the responsibility off on the masses, saying that "the masses have the correct opinion." Actually, they fail to see the point. Why? Because the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, such as "considering one's qualifications and seniority," and the conservative and selfish ideas are doing evil in their minds.

"Discard this mistaken view and you will see cadres all around you." This is true with the growth of large groups of young cadres in Tientsin municipality. It is hoped that comrades holding a mistaken view will correctly orient their ideological and political line during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. They must work without any selfish considerations, enthusiastically train successors to the revolutionary cause and welcome the young cadres to surpass them, so that our Party's cause may develop on the established foundation and become ever more prosperous.

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Actively Train Cadres of Minority Natinalities

by

the CCP Committee of Lungsheng Multi-Nationality
Autonomous Hsien, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 19, 1975)

Our Lungsheng Multi-Nationality Autonomous Hsien is situated in a mountainous area in north Kwangsi. It is inhabited by people of five nationalities, namely, Miao, Yao, Tung, Chuang and Han. Since the great cultural revolution, especially during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party organizations at all levels in our hsien conscientiously study the Party's nationality policy and Chairman Mao's instructions on training nationality cadres and criticize the crimes committed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in undermining the training of cadres of minority nationalities, thereby heightening their consciousness in training cadres of minority nationalities and strengthening their leadership over this work. A group of cadres of minority nationalities have been trained and promoted in accordance with the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

In training cadres of minority nationalities, it is first necessary to show concern politically for the growth of the cadres of minority nationalities, to organize them to study Marxism and criticize revisionism, and to raise their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. We perseveringly grasp study for cadres in active service and regularly hold study classes and reading classes for them. We also have selected more than 600 cadres of minority nationalities and sent them to study without having to perform their productive tasks. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we led the cadres of minority nationalities and the Han cadres--by citing the facts of class struggle and two-line struggle in the hsien and by the method of comparing the conditions of the new society and the old one, comparing the conditions before and after the great proletarian cultural revolution and comparing the correct and the wrong lines--to penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's crimes in patterning himself after Confucius, advocating "restrain oneself and return to propriety" and frenziedly attempting to restore capitalism. As a result, the broad masses of cadres further raised their consciousness of implementing the Party's basic line and policies.

To help the cadres of minority nationalities grow up quickly, we pay attention to arranging the work in such a way that they go through tempering and build up their ability in the three great revolutionary movements. Practice shows that this is an important way for training cadres of minority nationalities.

Tai Lin, a cadre of an office of the hsien committee, is a Miao cadre. He suffered bitterly in the old society. He always performed his duties well but lacked practical experience. To give him better training, the hsien committee assigned him to be secretary of the Party committee of

P'iaoli commune. He read and studied conscientiously, upheld the idealist theory of reflection and made deep-going investigations, thereby taking the initiative in class struggle and making clear the conditions of agricultural production in different areas in this commune. As a result, the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture deepened step by step. The broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants praised him as "a good leader of the masses." He grew up quickly in the three great revolutionary movements and, in 1974, was promoted to deputy secretary of the hsien committee.

To bring the role of cadres of minority nationalities into play, we constantly organize them to study the Party's nationality policy and strengthen unity among various nationalities. We also teach the Han cadres to esteem the strong points of the cadres of minority nationalities, to learn humbly from them, to go on their own initiative to discuss problems, to respect their opinions and functions, to respect the habits and customs of the people of minority nationalities, to learn the local dialects, to conscientiously carry out the Party's nationality policy, and to prevent and overcome Han chauvinism. At the same time, we educate the cadres of minority nationalities to learn humbly from the Han cadres, to support them in work, to help them in learning the dialects of minority nationalities and understand the past and present conditions of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities, and to prevent and overcome local nationalism. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the cadres of Miao, Yao, Tung, Chuang and Han learn from one another, make up their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, and unite as one, thus winning new victories in revolution and production.

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Leaders Must Make Efforts To Promote Training of Female Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 19, 1975)

K'anglo hsien, Kansu province, is a place where the people of Hui, Han and Tunghsiang nationalities live in compact community. It had very few female cadres before the great cultural revolution. After the 10th Party Congress, its Party committee put the training, selection and promotion of female cadres on its agenda of day-to-day work and mobilized the Party organizations at various levels under it to conscientiously grasp this task. In the past few years, a group of female cadres have been selected to replenish the leading groups at the hsien, commune and brigade levels. Over 50 percent of these female cadres are women of minority nationalities.

To heighten the consciousness of the Party organizations at various levels in training female cadres, the hsien committee started by summing up the experience of the advanced units and led the Party organizations to understand that women "are a force deciding the success or failure of the revolution."

In 1972, at a meeting of cadres of the hsien, commune, brigade and production team levels, it specially summed up the experience of four advanced units. An important reason why these units had carried out revolution and production briskly was that their leading groups had a certain number of female cadres, so that the Party's line and policies were implemented penetratingly among the broad masses and the enthusiasm of the broad masses of women for socialism was exploited to the full.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the hsien committee organized the Party organizations at all levels under it to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's writings on the work among women and to penetratingly criticize Confucius' reactionary view that "women and inferior people are difficult to deal with" and Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's reactionary fallacies, such as the "theory that women are backward." As a result, all comrades saw more clearly the two-line struggle in the work among women; standing at the high plane of upholding the Party's basic line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, they recognized the vital significance of the training of female cadres. On this basis, the hsien committee led the Party organizations at all levels under it to consciously "struggle against the ideas of belittling the women's movement."

Li Yu-lan, a young woman of Tunghsiang nationality in Shanchuang brigade, Paiwang commune, felt great pressure on her when she served as a deputy secretary of the brigade's Party branch. With help from the old Party branch secretary and the masses, she courageously broke with the old, traditional ideas, stood up straight to make revolution and achieved good results in her work. The hsien committee vigorously propagated the experience of her course of growth, making all comrades understand that:

Training, selecting and promoting female cadres is an ideological revolution aimed at breaking with the old ideas. Leaders at all levels must make efforts to promote training of female cadres.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the Party organizations at all levels in the whole hsien generally paid close attention to the work of training female cadres and drew plans and measures for carrying out this work. A situation of secretaries taking part in this work, all Party members attaching importance to this work and all departments grasping this work took shape. In the past few years, taking advantage of the cadres' meetings at various levels and the "exchange experience in learning from Tachai in agriculture" meetings in the whole hsien and the "March 8" Women's Day celebrations, the hsien committee cited 14 advanced women's groups and 291 advanced women. This greatly heightened the women's social status and gave an impetus to the work of selecting and training female cadres.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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She Works Not for Personal Fame and Gain But for the Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 19, 1975)

Throughout the past decade and more after assuming the work of the neighborhood committee, Communist Ching Yun-hsiu, chairwoman of the neighborhood committee of T'iehlu East Estate of T'aihua-road commune in Hsinch'eng ch'ü, Sian municipality, Shensi province, has always worked conscientiously for the revolution and for the masses. The masses call her "a good Communist who works not for personal fame and gain but for the revolution."

She was so busy with day-to-day work that she often missed her meals and had not enough time for sleep. Some people asked her: "You are busy with the work of the neighborhood committee the year round. What is the use of it?" She replied, smiling: "In making revolution, we should not pursue an easy life. A Communist should fight in any place where the revolution needs him!"

In 1970, in accordance with an assignment given by the higher level, she actively led the masses in overcoming difficulties and making war-preparation bricks for the state. A kiln was lacking. She and others worked with their own hands to build one. When coal was lacking, she and others used a cart to bring firewood and hay for use as fuel. At that time, her youngest son died suddenly. All others felt sorry for her. But, the grief over the loss of her son did not dampen her fighting spirit. She fought beside the kiln as she used to. Under her leadership, 100,000 bricks of fine quality were made in only two months, satisfying the needs of construction work.

She performed her duties conscientiously and carried out Chairman Mao's instructions still more resolutely. Last year, when the prospective middle school graduates were mobilized to go to mountainous and other rural areas, she called her daughter, Lu Ch'ing-mei, a prospective graduate, to her and said meaningfully: "You are secretary of the CYL branch of your class. You must take the lead in enrolling for settlement in the countryside!" Lu Ch'ing-mei hesitated when she thought of the fact that her father was ill, her mother was busy the whole day with the work of the neighborhood committee and her younger sister was still very young. Reading her daughter's mind, she said in deep affection: "Our home needs you, but the countryside needs you more. The educated youths' going to settle in mountainous and other rural areas is in conformity with Chairman Mao's call. We must overcome our difficulties even if they are still greater!" Ch'ing-mei dispelled her worries. Early next morning, she went to school and enrolled herself.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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